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**Catalogue of the  
Coins in the Indian Museum  
Calcutta**



# Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta

Including the Cabinet of the  
Asiatic Society of Bengal

60442

Volume IV

Section I: Coins of Awadh, by C. J. BROWN, M.A.

Section II: Coins of Mysore and Miscellaneous Coins  
of South India, by J. R. HENDERSON,  
C.I.E., M.B., C.M.

Section III: Bombay, Rājputāna and Central India,  
by W. H. VALENTINE

Edited by

John Allan, M.A., F.S.A.

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## PREFACE

IN 1906 Mr. Vincent Smith published Vol. I of the new *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. This volume contains the ancient and mediaeval coins of Northern and Southern India struck by foreign invaders and native rulers and corresponds to sections of Parts II and IV of the Catalogue by Mr. C. J. Rodgers (1894 and 1896). In 1907 and 1908 appeared Vols. II and III by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, *The Sultans of Dehli and Mediaeval Muhammadan States*, and *The Mughal Emperors*; these two volumes corresponded to Part I and a section of Part III of the earlier Catalogue. A fourth volume, to cover the modern series, was planned by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, and sections allotted to various collaborators. With the outbreak of war, all hope of publication was indefinitely postponed. Three of the contributors, Mr. C. J. Brown, Dr. J. R. Henderson, and Mr. W. H. Valentine, however, produced the sections allotted to them, and when funds once more became available, Sir John Marshall took steps to have the volume printed. As Mr. Nelson Wright found himself unable to undertake the general editorship of the volume, Sir John Marshall asked me to see it through the press.

With the simple straightforward series in Sections I and II my task was an easy one. Section III, however, was a much more serious matter, dealing, as it does, with series which have been very little studied. My knowledge of the Prinsep collection and of the very fine series of late Moghul coins in

the British Museum has occasionally enabled me to throw light on the attribution of a defective coin in this collection. This has resulted in a few discrepancies between the order in the text and the order in the plates as the latter were made before printing was begun.

As to transliteration, the scientific systems adopted by the authors in Sections I and II are retained; in the case of Section III, however, it seemed desirable to avoid pedantry in the transliteration of quite modern names. I have, therefore, followed the transliterations of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* as the only standard work of reference which covers the same area. Special attention has been devoted to the Indexes, as this volume covers a new field and it is hoped they will be found useful.

Dr. J. R. Henderson died while his section was passing through the press, and Mr. W. H. Valentine also has not lived to see his work in print. Their sections of this book will give some idea of the loss that we have sustained.

In conclusion I have to thank the Oxford University Press for the care they have bestowed on the production of the text and plates. I have also to thank Mr. H. Nelson Wright and my colleagues, Mr. A. S. Fulton and Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson, for occasional help.

J. ALLAN.



# CONTENTS

## SECTION I. COINS OF AWADH

By C. J. BROWN, M.A.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	5
ABBREVIATIONS . . . . .	11
GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE NAWĀB-WAZĪRS AND KINGS OF AWADH . . . . .	12

## CATALOGUE OF COINS

PART I. (i) COINS STRUCK BY THE NAWĀBS OF AWADH WITH THE MINT-NAME MUHAMMADĀD BĀNĀRĀS . . . . .	15
(ii) COINS STRUCK WITH THE MINT-NAME SŪRĀ AWADH . . . . .	22
PART II. COINS OF THE KINGS OF AWADH . . . . .	25
GHĀZI-U-D-DĪN HAIDAR . . . . .	27
NAṢIR-U-D-DĪN HAIDAR . . . . .	34
MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ SHĀH . . . . .	41
AMJAD 'ALĪ SHĀH . . . . .	45
WĀJID 'ALĪ SHĀH . . . . .	49
PLATE OF MINT-MARKS OR ORNAMENTS . . . . .	59

## SECTION II. COINS OF MYSORE AND MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF SOUTH INDIA

By J. R. HENDERSON, C.I.E., M.B., C.M. (EDIN.)

### PART I. MYSORE

INTRODUCTION . . . . .	65
EARLY MYSORE . . . . .	79
UNASSIGNED COINS . . . . .	80
HAIDER 'ALĪ . . . . .	86
TIPŪ SULTĀN . . . . .	87
KṚISHṆA RĀJA WODEYAR . . . . .	119

### PART II. MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF SOUTH INDIA

INTRODUCTION . . . . .	130
COMPAGNIE DES INDES . . . . .	133
EAST INDIA COMPANY . . . . .	140
TRAVANCORE . . . . .	146
COCHIN . . . . .	147
PUDUKOTTAI . . . . .	148
CANNANORE . . . . .	148

# SECTION III. COINS OF WESTERN INDIA, RĀJPUTĀNA, AND CENTRAL INDIA

By WILLIAM H. VALENTINE

	PAGE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION . . . . .	153
PART I. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND WESTERN INDIA	
BARODA . . . . .	159
BHADUNAGAR . . . . .	174
CAMBAY . . . . .	175
CHHOTA UDAIPUR . . . . .	176
JANJIRA . . . . .	177
JONĀGARH . . . . .	178
KOLHĀPUR . . . . .	182
KUTCH . . . . .	184
LUNĀVĀDA . . . . .	196
NĀWĀNAGAR . . . . .	197
RĀDHANPUR . . . . .	202
PORRĀNDAR . . . . .	204
SĀTĀRA . . . . .	206
NIPĀNI . . . . .	208
WAI . . . . .	209
POONA . . . . .	210
SURĀT . . . . .	210

## PART II. RĀJPUTĀNA

AJMER . . . . .	314
ALWAR . . . . .	315
BĀNSWĀRA . . . . .	318
BHARTPUR . . . . .	319
BIKANĪR . . . . .	323
BŪNDI . . . . .	328
DHOLPUR . . . . .	332
JAIPUR . . . . .	333
JAISALMER . . . . .	342
JHĀLAWĀR . . . . .	343
JOHPUR . . . . .	346
KARAUJI . . . . .	353
KUCHĀWAN . . . . .	357
KISHANGARH . . . . .	359
KOTAH . . . . .	361
MERWAR . . . . .	363
SHALPUR . . . . .	368
PANTĀRGARH . . . . .	369
TONG . . . . .	372

PART III. CENTRAL INDIA, ETC.

	PAGE
BHOPAĀL . . . . .	280
BILĀWAR . . . . .	287
SBĪNAGAR . . . . .	288
CHHATARPUR . . . . .	290
DATĪĀ . . . . .	293
DEWĀS . . . . .	297
DHĀS . . . . .	299
GWALION . . . . .	300
BAIRANGGARH . . . . .	312
NASWAR . . . . .	315
INDORE . . . . .	315
JAGHĀ . . . . .	334
ORCHHĀ . . . . .	335
RATLĀM . . . . .	339
REWAR . . . . .	340
SAILĀNA . . . . .	342
SITĀMAU . . . . .	343
SEONDHĀ . . . . .	344
JHĀNSI . . . . .	345
MISCELLANEOUS MARĀTHĀ MINTS . . . . .	348
MISCELLANEOUS AND UNATTRIBUTED . . . . .	356

INDEXES:

I. Geographical . . . . .	363
II. Rulers . . . . .	366
III. Mints . . . . .	369
IV. Ornaments and Symbols . . . . .	371
V. Isolated Letters . . . . .	373
VI. Types . . . . .	374
VII. Denominations . . . . .	376
VIII. Inscriptions . . . . .	378

APPENDIX:

A. GLOSSARY . . . . .	382
B. ERAS . . . . .	387
C. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF GRAINS AND GRAMMES . . . . .	389
D. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES . . . . .	390



## LIST OF PLATES

- I. AWADH 1.
- II. AWADH 2.
- III. MYSORE 1.
- IV. MYSORE 2.
- V. MYSORE 3.
- VI. MYSORE 4.
- VII. MYSORE 5.
- VIII. FRENCH AND ENGLISH E.T.C; TRAVANCORE, COCHIN, PUDUKOTTAI,  
CANNANORE.
- IX. BARODA.
- X. BHANUNAGAR, CAMBAY, CHHOTA UDAIPUR, JASJIRA, JUNAGADH,  
KOLHAPUR, KUTCH.
- XI. KUTCH, LUNAVADA, NAWANAGAR.
- XII. NAWANAGAR, PORBANDAR, RADHANPUR, SATARA, NIPANI, POONA  
SURAT.
- XIII. ALWAR, BANSWARA, BHARTPUR.
- XIV. BIKANER, BUNDI.
- XV. DHOLPUR, JAIPUR, JAISALMER, JHALAWAR.
- XVI. JHALAWAR, JODHPUR.
- XVII. AJMER, KUCHAWAN, KARAUJI, KINHANGARH.
- XVIII. KOTAH, MEWAR, SHAHPUR, PARTARGARH.
- XIX. PARTARGARH, TONK, BROPAL.
- XX. BHOPAL, BIZAWAR, SRINAGAR, CHHATAEPUR, DATLA, DEWAR.
- XXI. DHAN, GWALIOR.
- XXII. GWALIOR, BAJRANGGARH, USJAIN, INDORE.
- XXIII. INDORE.
- XXIV. INDORE, JAORA, ORCHHA, RATLAM.
- XXV. BEWAN, SAILANA, SITAMAU, KUTCH, BALWANTNAGAR, BALANAGAR  
GADHA, RAVASINAGAR SAGAR.
- XXVI. JALAUN, SEONTHA, JHANSI. MISCELLANEOUS UNCERTAIN.

SECTION I  
COINS OF AWADH

BY

C. J. BROWN, M.A.

*Professor of English, Lucknow University.*



## CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	5
ABBREVIATIONS . . . . .	11
GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE NAWĀB-WAZIRS AND KINGS OF ĀWĀDH . . . . .	12

### CATALOGUE OF COINS.

PART I. (i) COINS STRUCK BY THE NAWĀBS OF ĀWĀDH WITH THE MINT-NAME MUHAMMADĪRĀD BANĀRAS . . . . .	15
(ii) COINS STRUCK WITH THE MINT-NAME ŠĒBA ĀWĀDH . . . . .	22
PART II. COINS OF THE KINGS OF ĀWĀDH . . . . .	25
PLATE OF MINT-MARKS OR ORNAMENTS . . . . .	59
PLATES OF COINS	I-II



## INTRODUCTION

THE coins dealt with in this section were issued by the rulers of Mysore State in Southern India, and may conveniently be arranged in the three following divisions:

A. The earlier Hindu series, comprising all the coins issued prior to the Muhammadan period.

B. The Muhammadan series, comprising the coins issued by Haidar 'Ali and his son Tipu Sultan, from about A.D. 1763 to 1799.

C. The later Hindu series, comprising the coins issued by Krishna Raja Wodeyar, from A.D. 1799 to 1843.

### A. THE EARLIER HINDU SERIES

The only coin belonging to this series in the present collection to which a date can be assigned, is the well-known Canteroy fanam struck by Kanthirava-Narasa-Raja of the Wodeyar dynasty (A.D. 1638-59), bearing on the obverse a figure of Nārasimha and on the reverse the ruler's name in an abbreviated form, in Devanāgarī. This fanam, which was probably frequently reissued by later rulers, was according to Hawkes (*Coins of Mysore*, 1856), finally recoined by Diwān Pūrpaiya during the minority of Krishna Raja. The original coin, which is of somewhat greater diameter than the latest reissue, was known locally as the *agala Kanthiraya haṇa* or broad Canteroy fanam, while the latter was termed the *giḍḍa Kanthiraya haṇa* or small thick Canteroy fanam. Coin No. 2 of the catalogue is probably a specimen of the *giḍḍa* fanam.

The remaining coins of this series bear no indication of the period at which they were struck, but their general appearance and relative abundance would lead one to assign them to the later sovereigns of the Wodeyar dynasty, and it is probable that some of them were recoined by Haidar 'Ali, who issued but few coins on his own account. With the exception of the 'battle-axe' series, to be referred to shortly, all the unassigned coins in the present collection bear on the reverse an arrangement of double lines crossed at right angles, frequently with symbols of unknown meaning in the interspaces, constituting what is termed by Tufnell (*Catalogue of Mysore Coins in the Collection of the Government Museum, Bangalore*, 1889) the chequered reverse

## INTRODUCTION

*History.* The history of the Awadh dynasty and of its important dealings with the East India Company has yet to be written. The outstanding political events are not, however, in dispute, and may be summarized as follows. The founder of the dynasty was one Muhammad Amin, better known as Šādat Khān, a Persian adventurer at the court of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shāh; a Wazīr of the Empire, he was created Šūbahdār of Awadh in 1720, on the overthrow of the notorious Saiyad brothers, and soon afterwards made himself practically independent ruler in his province. His dominions included, beside the present province of Awadh or Oudh, the districts of Ghāzīpūr, Banāras and Gorakhpūr: to these were added in 1773 the districts of Ilahābād and Korā, and in the following year was annexed the tract of Rohilkhand. Šādat Khān's son-in-law, Safdar Jang, succeeded him in 1739, being also created a Wazīr of the Empire, and the title becoming associated in the popular mind with the family, these rulers were henceforth known as the Nawāb-Wazīrs. Shujā'u-d-daula (1756-75), the third Nawāb-Wazīr, and his son Āsafu-d-daula (1775-97) had important relations with the Company. The latter on his accession ceded the districts of Ghāzīpūr and Banāras to the Company, and shortly afterwards moved his capital from Faizābād to Lakhnau (Lucknow). In 1801, in the time of the Nawāb Šādat 'Alī (1798-1814), Rohilkhand as well as the districts of Gorakhpūr, Ilahābād, and Korā were also ceded to the Company.

In 1818 the Governor-General, Lord Hastings, during a visit to the Nawāb Ghāzīu-d-dīn Haider, induced him to make himself independent of Dehli by assuming the title of king. After some hesitation he was crowned on October 9, 1819 (18 Zu-l-hijja, 1224). He was succeeded on the throne by his son, his brother, his brother's son, and grandson. The annals of the kingdom of Awadh consist almost entirely of a series of disputes, creditable to neither party, between the Company and the kings and their ministers. After thirty-seven years the kingdom ended with the forced abdication of Wajid 'Alī Shāh on February 12, 1856. On June 30, 1857, the Mutiny broke out in Lucknow.

*The Coins.* The district of Banāras, in which was situated the Mughal mint of Muhammadābād-Banāras, opened in 1734, formed, as has been seen, part of the domains of the Nawāb-Wazīrs. From 1754



Shujā'u-d-daula was in more or less direct control of this mint until his death in 1775,<sup>1</sup> when it passed with the district into the hands of the East India Company. The latest rupee issued from the Banāras mint under Nawābī control is dated A.H. 1189-16 R. (= 1775 A.D.). The East India Company continued with slight modifications the style and legends (in the name of the Mughal Shāh 'Ālam) of the Nawābī rupees, but fixed the standard and retained Shāh 'Ālam's regnal year 17, as a guarantee of fineness, on coins of all succeeding years till the closing of the mint in 1819. But the Nawāb Āsafu-d-daula also continued to strike rupees on which the mint name Muhammadābād Banāras appears: on these the regnal year changed with the Hijri year until A.H. 1201 (1785), when, following the Company's precedent, the regnal year 26 was fixed, and appeared on coins of all succeeding years until 1234, when the series ended. The rupees struck by the Nawāb between the years 1775-83 are not common, probably because rupees somewhat similar in fabric were also issuing from the Nawāb's mint at Ilahābād between the years 1190-18 R. and 1194-21 (*I. M. C.*, Nos. 4562 a-4562 h). The Banāras rupees of these years bear the characteristic fish (*machhlī*) and flag symbols on the reverse: the Hijri date is below the last line on the obverse, and on most known specimens is wanting. Rupees of this type are known of 18 R., 19 R., 23 R., 1197-24, 25 R., 26 R.<sup>2</sup>

All these rupees bearing the 'fish' mark on the reverse were, and are still locally, known as *machhlīdār*, and, after the regnal year 26 became fixed, appear in records of the period as the '26 sa' issue. Gold and copper of the same type were also struck, but there are none in this collection. That they were minted by Āsafu-d-daula and his successors in Lucknow is proved by the two following pieces of evidence. Among the Calcutta mint records there is a letter dated

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Note on the History of the E. I. C. Coinage, 1753-1835*, E. Thurston, *J.A.S.B.*, vol. lxi, 1893, pp. 52-84. In this note is revealed the interesting fact that the system of farming out the mints was adopted by the Emperor Farrukhshiyar's Diwān, Raiun Chand, and that this led to a great deal of corruption and a fluctuation in the value of the rupee from year to year. By 1754 the Mughal Emperor can have had little hold upon the Banāras mint; the revenue derived from farming it—in 1757 for instance—almost certainly went into the coffers of the Nawāb-Wazir.

<sup>2</sup> For the first two coins cited in the text of *I. M. C.*, Nos. 1135-7. For coins of 23 R., 24 R., 25 R., cf. *I. M. C.* 4851 a-4851 c, and for the 26 R., cf. Part I, Nos. 1-3, in this catalogue. *I. M. C.* No. 1135 (1189-17 R.), and Nos. 1133-41 (1196-33 R., full, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth parts of a rupee) are very curious. They have the 'umbrella' on the reverse instead of the characteristic flag, also the position of the date on the obverse is different from that on other coins previous to 1202-26. Besides, the rupee of 23 R. in Lucknow is of the usual type. One might conjecture that these represent attempts on the part of the Mughal Shāh 'Ālam to assert his waning authority, or perhaps they are proofs—the complete series of 1196-23 R. support this—struck for the East India Company.

May 1803<sup>1</sup> from the Collector of Gorakhpur, in which appears the following statement: 'It is the opinion of some sensible shroffs that in the course of the ensuing year it may be advisable to establish a mint at the town of Gorakhpur. In this case it is my opinion that the Lucknow sikka rupee of the 28 san [sic; obviously an error for 26 san] should be gradually introduced.'

In Thurston's note<sup>2</sup> appears also the following:

'By Regulation XLV, 1803, it was enacted that:—(Sect. ii) A silver coin to be denominated the Lucknow sikka rupee of the 45 san struck in the mint of Farrukhabad corresponding in weight and standard with the sikka rupee at present struck in Lucknow in the dominions of the Nawab Vizier, and thence denominated the Lucknow rupee, is hereby declared to be the established and legal silver coin in the provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the English East India Company.'<sup>3</sup>

It may be added that these *machhlidār's* are known in the Lucknow bazar, where they are plentiful, as Āsafu-d-daula rupees. There is a fine series of them in this Collection (Part I, Nos. 1-117): a remarkable feature is the number of minutely differentiated varieties which appear from the year 1211 onwards, sometimes as many as four in one year (cf. Nos. 56-61). The purpose of these and of the frequent change in the ornaments on the reverse was probably to make forgery more difficult. The weights and sizes of these coins are not given in detail: the weight is almost uniform, ranging between 172-3 grains; the size varies between 0.85 and 0.95 of an inch.

Before leaving the coinage of the Nawāb-Wazīrs it should be mentioned that at various times they doubtless had control over other mints. From 1774-1801 the Bareilly mint was in their hands, and from A.H. 1209-11 (1794-6) the name of the mint was changed on the coins from Qit'a Bareilly to Āsafabad Bareilly. But the series of coins issuing from the mints of Rohilkhand and the adjoining districts present a mass of difficulties and has not yet been properly examined. In A.H. 1188, after his victory over the Rohillas under Hāfiz Rahmat, Shujā'u-d-daula issued a fine silver medal which has been described in *N.S.* xviii, p. 273 (Appendix).

The early coinage of Ghāziu-d-din Haidar as king marks the hesitation with which he assumed the regal insignia. The obverse

<sup>1</sup> Thurston, *ibid.*, p. 64.

<sup>2</sup> *ibid.*, p. 64.

<sup>3</sup> Care should be taken to distinguish the true Sikka rupee of Lakhnau, i.e. the 26 san *machhlidār* from the 45 san rupee bearing the mint name Farrukhabad, which is also known in records as the 'Lucknow sikka rupee', for the reason given in the above Regulation. The Regulation embodies the determination of the Company to raise the debased coinage of the Farrukhabad mint, hitherto under the control of the Nawabs of that district, to the high standard preserved by the Nawabi coinage minted in Lakhnau.



of his earliest issue, A.H. 1234, is an almost exact copy of the '26 san' coins retaining the name of *Shāh 'Ālam*, and though the reverse bears the arms of Awadh, the date 26 is preserved (cf. Part II, Nos. 2, 3). Then appears an issue also dated A.H. 1234 with a couplet containing his own name with the title of king, but dated in the fifth year of his *Nawābī* (cf. Part II, Nos. 6-7). Finally appear coins similar in legends and style to the foregoing, but dated 1235-*ahd*. *Ghāziu-d-din* reckoned his first regnal year as starting from the 1st Muharram 1235. To celebrate his coronation the king had a fine silver portrait medal struck weighing 1,220 grains:<sup>1</sup> at the same time were probably struck two small silver pieces, of 21 and 10 grains respectively, bearing the king's name and titles only, and dated 1235-*ahd*.<sup>2</sup> They are noteworthy as the only coins of Awadh differing in style from the prescribed pattern for the year: otherwise a complete uniformity is preserved in gold, silver, and copper, changes in style and inscription taking place simultaneously in all three metals. The four successors of *Ghāziu-d-din* Haidar each adopted their own couplet: *Nasīru-d-din* Haidar used two; these will be found given in full in the body of the Catalogue.

All five kings are said to have coined in gold the *ashrafi*, with its half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth parts, though all five denominations are known of *Wājid 'Alī Shāh* only.<sup>3</sup> The *ashrafi* or *muhar* usually weighs about 165 grains, though one of *Wājid 'Alī Shāh's*, dated 1270-8 R., weighs 187.34 grains.<sup>4</sup> In silver there were the rupee, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of a rupee. Usually the rupee die was made to serve for the smaller pieces, with the result that these frequently lack one and sometimes both dates (cf. Nos. 60, 74): in certain years *Ghāziu-d-din*,<sup>5</sup> *Nasīru-d-din*, and *Wājid 'Alī Shāh* had dies of the requisite sizes engraved. The rupee varies in weight between 169-172 grains.

In copper the fulūs of an average weight of 180-5 grains was the only copper coin struck by the first four kings. *Wājid 'Alī Shāh* in A.H. 1270-1 struck half, quarter, and eighth pieces, as well as a strange coin weighing 451.5 grains.<sup>6</sup>

Except for the coats of arms on the reverse, which show European influence, the Awadh coins are in weight and form the lineal successors

<sup>1</sup> For a description and illustration of this medal by H. S. Wright cf. *N. S.*, i, p. 11. It was also described by H. H. Wilson in *Nom. Chron.*, vol. v, 1843, pp. 129-33.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *N. S.*, xviii, § 112, p. 259, Nos. 8 and 9.

<sup>3</sup> For the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth parts cf. *N. S.* xviii, *ibid.*, pp. 269-70.

<sup>4</sup> *N. S.*, *ibid.*, p. 269. In A.H. 1270 an attempt to reform the coinage appears to have been made, both in style and fineness.

<sup>5</sup> *N. S.*, *ibid.*, p. 262, No. 22; p. 272, No. 61, 62.

<sup>6</sup> *N. S.*, *ibid.*, p. 272, No. 64.

of the Mughal issues, but, with the exception of Ghāziu-d-din's coronation medal, entirely lack artistic merit.

Like the Mughals, the Awadh kings adopted high-sounding titles. Ghāziu-d-din calls himself شاه زمان 'King of the World', Amjad 'Ali uses the title عالم پناه 'Refuge of the World'. The title 'Bādshāh' is used by Naṣīru-d-din, Muḥammad 'Ali Shāh, and Wājid 'Ali Shāh; the last even assumes the title سلطان عالم 'Sultan of the World'.

The mint-name Lakhnau is prefixed by various honorific titles: in the first two years of Ghāziu-d-din's reign it is دار الاماره 'The seat of Government'; it is then changed to دار السلطنة 'The seat of Sovereignty'. Muḥammad 'Ali, in the first year of his reign, changed this to بيت السلطنة 'The abode of Sovereignty'. Wājid 'Ali, in A.H. 1267, first substituted Mulk Awadh for the name Lakhnau and then added to it the further title اخترنگر, derived from his poetic *takhallus* Akhtar. To the name of the mint town Lakhnau, Ghāziu-d-din added the name of the province موبه اود: this remained till A.H. 1256, when Muḥammad 'Ali changed it to ملك اود.

The series of coins (Part I, Nos. 118-35) (bearing the date 1229 26 R. and struck at the mint, موبه اود) present great difficulties. I contend that, though bearing the date A.H. 1229 (1814 A.D.), they were not struck in that year but were issued by the rebel authorities in Lucknow during the mutiny in the years 1857-8. Wājid 'Ali Shāh had abdicated on February 12, 1856. On June 30, 1857, the Mutiny broke out and Brijis Qadr, a son of Wājid 'Ali, was made Nawāb-Wazīr of Awadh—the title is important—by the mutineers. His mother Hazrat Mahal acted as regent.

As against their having been struck in A.H. 1229 it may be noted:

(1) There was already the Muḥammadābād Banāras '26 san' coin struck in Lucknow in that year (cf. Part I, Nos. 95-7).

(2) A close examination of these Śūba Awadh coins shows that they are unconnected in point of style with the Muḥammadābād Banāras '26 san' coins: the arrangement of the obverse legend is quite different, the mint marks are different, and the style of the fish on the reverse is quite different.

(3) An examination of seven of the principal finds of Awadh coins in the United Provinces since 1903 reveals the fact that while royal Awadh and '26 san' Muḥammadābād Banāras coins occur together in the same find, and also these two classes along with Śūba Awadh coins, in no case have Śūba Awadh coins been found alone with the regular '26 san' issue.

(4) It is more likely that the designation موبه اود was derived from the royal Awadh coins than vice versa.



To support the contention that the *Ṣūba* Awadh coins are later than the royal Awadh coins and were struck during the Mutiny:

(1) They are generally the best-preserved coins in the finds in which they occur—few show signs of hard wear—and they are usually in mint condition.

(2) The large number of varieties in this type of rupee point to irregular conditions of minting and an inability to keep pace with the demand: such conditions as must have prevailed during the Mutiny.

(3) The Lucknow *sarrāfs* still call the *Ṣūba* Awadh coins *Brijis Qadr* rupees.

The contention is that these coins were minted in Lucknow by the rebel authorities from June 1857 until the recovery of the city by the English in March 1858.<sup>1</sup> Large quantities were required to pay the rebel soldiers; they would be sufficiently like the regular '26 san' coins—still current in the bazars—to satisfy the recipients, and during and after the Mutiny they would naturally be buried in large quantities.

Why then the date 1229? Attention has been called to the title *Nawāb-Wazir* bestowed by the mutineers on *Brijis Qadr*; the title of king was unpopular, as it had been assumed at the suggestion of the English by *Ghāziū-d-dīn Haider*. A.H. 1229 was the date of his accession to the *Nawābi*, so it is possible that that date was chosen as the last year in which a *Nawāb-Wazir* ruled who had been unshaken in his allegiance to the *Dehli* house, whose fortunes seemed now once more in the ascendant. *Ṣūba* Awadh coins of this type are known also in gold and copper.

*Finds.* The coins in this and other museum collections in India have been derived largely from finds made in the United Provinces. Two of the largest of these, both unearthed in 1915, may be described. The larger of the two from *Tiloi* in the *Rae Bareilly* district consisted of 3,706 rupees; of these 1,943 were '26 san' *Muhammādābād Banāras* rupees, 533 belonged to the *Ṣūba* Awadh class, 4 were miscellaneous, and the remainder were regal coins of Awadh. The second hoard, found in Lucknow itself, comprised 170 silver and 516 copper coins. The silver coins were as follows: *Muhammādābād Banāras* 26 san, 1; *Ṣūba* Awadh, 4; kings of Awadh, 165; all the copper coins belonged to the kings of Awadh. This treasure was evidently concealed soon after the outbreak of the Mutiny.

<sup>1</sup> Since this was written the attribution of these coins to *Brijis Qadr* has been conclusively proved in a note, No. 225, *The Muzakkarat Ṣūbah Awadh Coins*, contributed by R. Burn to *N.S.*, xxvi, p. 1. It may be noticed that the rebel leader in *Bareilly*, *Khān Bahādur Khān*, struck coins during the Mutiny which imitate the Company's *Farrukhābād* rupees, but with the mint *Bareilly* on the reverse.

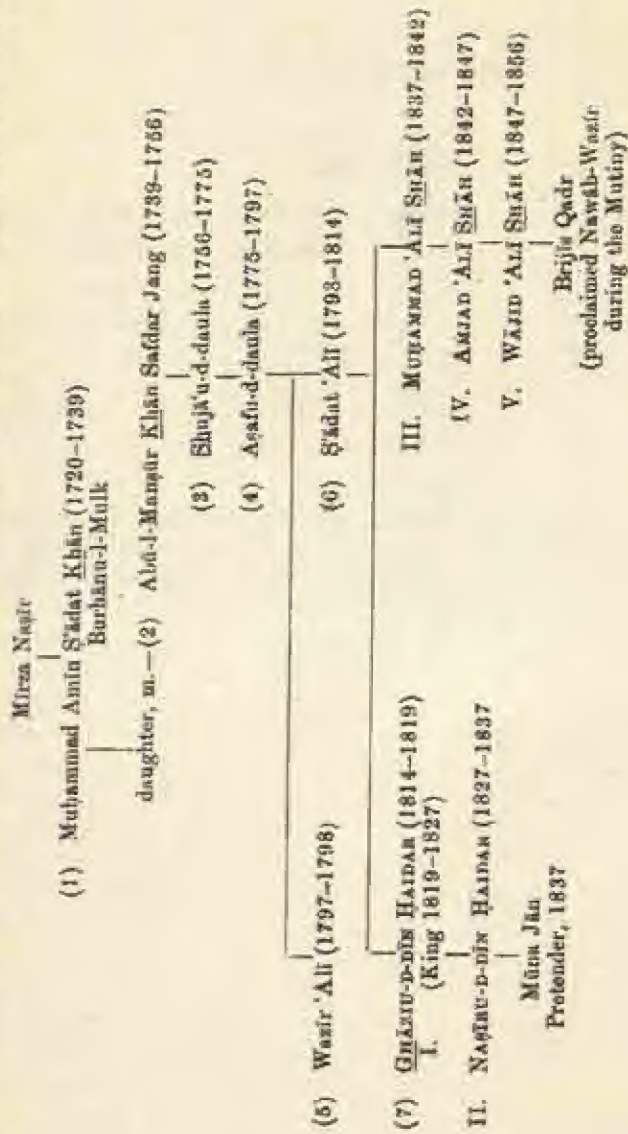


## ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>B. M. C.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Catalogue of Mughal Coins in the British Museum,</i> London, 1892.
<i>I. M. C.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.</i> Vol. III, Mughal Emperors, Oxford, 1908.
<i>J. A. S. B.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.</i>
<i>L. M. C.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Catalogue of the Mughal Coins in the Lucknow</i> <i>Museum, Oxford, 1920.</i>
<i>N. S.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the</i> <i>Asiatic Society of Bengal.</i>
<i>R.</i>	.	.	.	Regnal year.

The article on the Coins of the Kings of Awadh contributed by me in 1912, to *N. S.*, xviii, to which several references have been made, contains a useful though deficient catalogue, with three plates. Many statements in the article itself need modification or correction.

# GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE NAWĀB-WAZIRS AND KINGS OF AWADH



## PART I

- (I) COINS STRUCK IN LAKHNAU BY THE NAWĀBS  
OF AWADH 1775-1819, WITH THE MINT-NAME  
MUḤAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS.
- (II) COINS STRUCK WITH THE MINT-NAME ṢŪBA  
AWADH.



I. COINS STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE MUGHAL  
EMPEROR SHĀH 'ĀLAM II WITH THE MINT-  
NAME MUHAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
A 1 <sup>1</sup> 2 3	بنارس Banāras Muham- madābād	— 26	On flowered field اله محمد شاه باد حامی دین شاه عالم فصل سایه کشور زد بر هفت سنگ	محمدآباد میمنت جلوس ۲۶ سالوس بر بنارس M. <sup>2</sup> 1 and 2 in loop of of جلوس M. 3 over سنه M. 4 under ست M. 5 to right of محمدآباد	
4 5	"	1201 26	As on No. 1, but (۲۰۰) over کشور	As on No. 1.	
6	"	1202 26	" ۱۲۰۲	"	
7 7 a 7 b	"	1203 26	" ۱۲۰۳	"	
8 9	"	"	"	and M. 7 over M. 1.	
10 10 a	"	1204 26	" ۱۲۰۴	As on No. 1.	
11	"	"	"	As on No. 8	

<sup>1</sup> The Hijri date is to be found below the last line of the obverse inscription; cf. *Lucknow Museum Catalogue*, No. 4351 b; it appears on very few coins.

<sup>2</sup> M. = mint-mark; see table on p. 69.



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	11				
	12	Banaras Muham- madiyah	1205 26	As on No. 1, but 17.8	As on No. 1.
	13	"	1206 26	As on No. 4, but 17.3	"
	14	"		and three dots under شاذ	
	15	"	1207 26	" 17.4	"
	16	"		four dots under شاذ	Pl. I. 1.
	17	"			
	18	"	1208 26	" 17.4	"
				one dot under شاذ	
	19	"	"	but M. 8 under شاذ	"
	19 a	"	"	but four dots under شاذ	
	20	"	1209 26	" 17.4	"
	20 a	"		M. 9 under شاذ	
	21	"	1210 26	" 17.5	and M. 6 over M. 1.
	22	"		M. 8 under شاذ	M. 10 below شاذ
	23	"			
	24	"	1211 26	" 17.1	As on No. 21.
				M. 11 under شاذ	
	25	"		As on No. 24, but two dots instead of one in شاذ	"
	26	"			
	27	"		As on No. 24, but five dots under شاذ	"
	28	"			
	29	"		but four dots under شاذ	"

<sup>1</sup> No. 24 has a small "T" in the *شاذ* of *عاشور*. As this letter in this series is usually off the coin it is difficult to say what variations this mint-mark undergoes.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				<b>SILVER</b>
30	Bankras Muham- madsabad	1212 26	As on No. 4, but <del>1111</del> M. 11 under شاه, and four dots in <sup>۱۱</sup> of <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup>	As on No. 21, but M. 6 omitted.
31	"	"	M. 11 under شاه, and five dots in <sup>۱۱</sup> of <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup>	"
31 a	"	"	but M. 11 under شاه only.	"
32	"	1212 26	<sup>۱۱</sup> <del>1111</del> three dots under شاه	"
33	"	"	M. 12 under شاه	and M. 13 over M. 1.
34	"	1214 26	<sup>۱۱</sup> <del>1111</del>	As on No. 30.
35				M. 8 in <sup>۱۱</sup> of <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup>
36			(1) three dots under شاه (2) two dots under <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup> usual. M. 6 over <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup>	
37	"	"	(1) four dots under شاه (2) three dots under <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup> M. 6 over <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup>	M. 14 in <sup>۱۱</sup> of <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup>
38				
39	"	1215 26	<sup>۱۱</sup> <del>1111</del>	M. 14 in <sup>۱۱</sup> of <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup>
40			(1) four dots under شاه (2) three dots under <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup> M. 6 over <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup>	
41				
41 a				
42	"	"	<sup>۱۱</sup> <del>1111</del> (1) three dots under شاه (2) two dots under <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup> M. 6 over <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup>	three dots in <sup>۱۱</sup> of <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup>
43	"	"	but no M. 6, "	three dots in <sup>۱۱</sup> of <sup>۱۱</sup> <sup>۱۱</sup>



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	At				
44	44a	Banāras	1215	As on No. 4.	As on No. 39.
		Muham- madābād	26	<sup>1215</sup> Type of No. 39. M. 6 over می	
45		"	"	but type of No. 43.	As on No. 43.
46		"	"	"	
47		"	"	"	
48		"	1217	"	As on No. 39.
49		"	26	<sup>1217</sup> Type of No. 39. M. 6.	
50		"	"	"	As on No. 43.
		"	"	<sup>1217</sup> Type of No. 43.	
51		"	1218	"	As on No. 39.
52		"	26	<sup>1218</sup> Type of No. 39. M. 6.	
53		"	"	but date in very small figures, and only two dots under بن	"
54		"	"	"	As on No. 43.
55		"	"	Type of No. 43.	
56		"	1219	As on No. 4.	As on No. 39.
		"	26	<sup>1219</sup> (1) five dots under شاه (2) two dots under بن M. 6 over می	
57		"	"	"	"
58		"	"	(1) four dots under شاه (2) two dots under بن	
59		"	"	"	"
		"	"	(1) three dots under شاه (2) two dots under بن	
60		"	"	"	and M. 15 in بن of بنارس
61		"	"	(1) no dots under شاه (2) two dots under بن	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar				<b>SILVER</b>
62	Banāras	1220	As on No. 2.	As on No. 39, and M. 15
63	Muham-	26	1220	in س of س
64	madābād		Type of No. 58.	
65			M. 6.	
66	"	"		"
67			Type of No. 80.	
68	"	1221	"	"
69		26	1221	
			Type of No. 56.	
			M. 6.	
70	"	"		"
71			Type of No. 60.	
72	"	1222	"	"
		26	1222	
			Type of No. 56.	
			M. 6.	
73	"	"		"
74			Type of No. 60.	
75	"	1223	"	"
		26	1223	
			Type of No. 56.	
			M. 6.	
75 a	"	"		"
75 b			Type of No. 60.	
76	"	1224	"	"
77		26	1224	
			Type of No. 56.	
			M. 6.	
78	"	"		"
			Type of No. 60.	
79	"	1225	"	"
80		26	1225	
			Type of No. 56.	
			M. 6.	
81	"	"	"	"
82			1226	
			Type of No. 60.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	R.				
53	53	Banaras Muharram- madabadi	1225 26	As on No. 4. (1) M. 16 under شاه (2) Two dots under بن	As on No. 30. No M. in بن of بنارس
54	54	"	1226 26	" 1727. Type of No. 83. M. 6.	M. 17 in بن of بنارس
56	56	"	"	"	"
57	57	"	"	(1) M. 18 and one dot under شاه (2) Two dots under بن	"
58	58	"	1227 26	" 1728. Type of No. 83. M. 6.	but M. 15 in بن of بنارس
59	59	"	"	Type of No. 86.	M. 17 in بن of بنارس
60	60	"	1228 26	" 1729. Type of No. 83. M. 6.	M. 16. "
61	61	"	"	Type of No. 86.	M. 17. "
62	62	"	1229 26	" 1730. Type of No. 83. M. 6.	M. 13. "
63	63	"	"	Type of No. 86.	M. 17. "
64	64	"	"	"	"
65	65	"	1230 26	" 1731. Type of No. 86.	M. 17. "
66	66	"	"	"	"
67	67	"	"	"	"
68	68	"	"	"	"
69	69	"	"	"	"
100	100	"	"	(1) M. 18 under شاه (2) M. 19 under بن <sup>1</sup>	M. 17. "

<sup>1</sup> M. 19 is really only the two dots of the 18 supplemented by two crosses as ornaments.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At				
101	Banāras	1231	As on No. 4.	As on No. 26.
102	Muham- madābād	26	1231 Type of No. 99.	M. 17.
103	"	1232	"	"
104	"	26	1232 Type of No. 99.	M. 17 is <sup>هاریس</sup> of <sup>س</sup>
105	"	"	"	"
106	"	"	(1) M. 18 and one dot under <sup>شاه</sup> (2) M. 19 under <sup>س</sup>	"
107	"	"	"	"
108	"	"	(1) M. 20 under <sup>شاه</sup> (2) Two dots under <sup>س</sup>	"
109	"	"	"	"
	"	"	(1) Six dots under <sup>شاه</sup> (2) Two dots under <sup>س</sup>	"
110	"	1233	"	"
111	"	26	1233 Type of No. 99.	M. 17.
112 <sup>1</sup>	"	"	"	"
113	"	"	"	"
114	"	"	Type of No. 106.	M. 17.
115	"	"	"	"
116	"	"	Type of No. 107.	M. 15.
116a	"	"	"	"
	"	"	(1) M. 18 and one dot under <sup>شاه</sup> (2) Two dots under <sup>س</sup>	M. 17.
117	"	1234	"	"
	"	26	1234 Type of No. 107.	M. 15.

<sup>1</sup> No. 112 is a copper coin silver plated.

SILVER



## II. COINS STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE MUGHAL EMPEROR SHĀH 'ĀLAM II WITH THE MINT- NAME ṢŪBA AWADH.

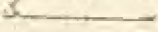
SILVER	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	As				
	118 <sup>1</sup> 119	اوردہ Awadh Ṣūba	1229 36	<p> اله محمدیاد  شاه  سایه حامی دین شاه عالم  —————  ۱۲۲۹  بر هفت کشور سک زد </p> <p> Var. 1.  ا written without dots  over <i>ین</i> in second line : <i>ا</i> to  left of <i>ین</i>  Two dots under <i>می</i> and  also under <i>ین</i> </p>	<p> اوردہ  میمنت  چلوس ۲۱ مانوس  —————  سوند  M. 4 under سنه  M. 21 and M. 2 over <i>ین</i>  of چلوس  M. 22 over سنه </p>
	120	"	"	<p> Var. 2. As on No. 118,  but dots thus : under <i>می</i> </p>	As on No. 113.
	121 122	"	"	<p> Var. 4. As on No. 118,  but two dots under <i>ین</i> only. </p>	"
	123	"	"	<p> Var. 5. As on No. 118,  but no dots under <i>ین</i> or <i>می</i> </p>	"
	124 125	"	"	<p> Var. 7. As on No. 118,  but one dot under <i>ین</i> and  two dots under <i>می</i> </p>	"

Pl. I. 2.

<sup>1</sup> The varieties of this type correspond with the numbers used for these varieties in the *British Museum Catalogue*.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
R 128	Awadh Sāba	1229 26	Var. 9. As on No. 118, but two dots thus : under می only.	As on No. 118.	
127	"	"	Var. 10. As on No. 118, دین written inside ن of دین No dots under می or دین	"	
128	"	"	Var. 12. As on No. 118, but ش with three dots above over : ن to left of ن Three dots under دین and two dots thus : under می	"	
129	"	"	Var. 13. As on No. 118, but two dots thus : under دین only.	"	
130	"	"	Var. 14. As on No. 118, but two dots under دین and two dots under می	"	
131	"	"	Var. 15. As on No. 118, but ن to left of ش نعل to left of عالم Two dots under دین and one dot under می	"	
132	"	"	Var. 16. As on No. 118, but M. 23 over دین and two dots under می only.	"	
133	"	"	Var. 17. As on No. 132, but two dots under می and under دین	"	
134	"	"	Var. 18. As on No. 132, but one dot under دین and two dots under می M. 23.	"	

Metal	No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A:				
	135	Awadh Saba	1229 26	Var. 26. As on No. 118, but <sup>ا</sup> written thus. M. 23 over <sup>ا</sup> and no dots under <sup>ا</sup> or <sup>م</sup>	As on No. 118.
	136 <sup>1</sup>		1217 26	ل عالم بادشاہ  (۲) * ہفت کتور M. 33.	مانوس مینت A ۱ منہ جلوس مرب جلوس M. 4 under

Pl. I. 3.

<sup>1</sup> The letter A on the reverse of this curious coin may be the first letter in the name of some European adventurer, or it may stand for Āṣafī-ḡ-dāuk; the mint-name, unfortunately missing, would probably help towards its identification.

PART II

COINS OF THE KINGS OF AWADH



## GHĀZĪU-D-DĪN HAIDAR

A.H. 1234-1243.

A.D. 1819-1827.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Type D.				
N 1	Saba Awadh Dār-u- sultānat Lakhnau	1239 5	<p>In triple circle, middle one of dots</p> <p>از فضل رب ذو الشن</p> <p>رب</p> <p>غازی الدین حیدر</p> <p>۱۲۳۹</p> <p>نسب شاه زمن</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>زد برسم و زر</p> <p>M. ج below حیدر</p> <p>Ornamented ground.</p> <p>W. 165-5. S. .95.</p>	<p><b>GOLD</b></p> <p>Situate as obverse.</p> <p>Arms of Awadh. Two fishes facing one another enclose shield and support a <i>katâr</i>, surmounted by a crown. A tiger on either side with head turned outwards, holding a pennant, as supporters. A scroll beneath. Above:</p> <p>دار السلطنت لکھنؤ</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>To right جلوس</p> <p>To left مانوس</p> <p>Below غرب</p> <p>موند اورد</p> <p>Pl. I. 4.</p>
<p>The couplet is as follows:</p> <p>سکه زد برسم و زر از فضل رب ذو الشن</p> <p>غازی الدین حیدر عالی نسب شاه زمن</p> <p>Struck coin on gold and silver by the grace of the great and Almighty God.</p> <p>Qhāsi-u-d-dīn Haider, of lofty lineage, king of the world.</p>				



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	R 2 3 (ringed)	Sala Awadh Dār-i- amārat Lakhnau	1234 26	<p>Type A. In the name of the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam II.</p> <p>Var. 1. As on No. 1, but above</p> <p>دار الامارة لکھنؤ and باد الہ محمد شاہ حامی دین شاہ عالم فضل ۱۲۳۴ سابقہ کشور زد بر حقت سکہ</p> <p>Ornaments in field. M. ج below M. 34 over, of کشور</p> <p>W. 172. S. 1-05.</p> <p>PL. I. 5.</p>
<p>The obverse of the above is a reproduction without the special ornaments, flag, fish, &amp;c., of the reverse of the '26 Son' issue of the Banāras mint in Shāh 'Ālam's name. Cf. Part I, No. 1.</p> <p>The couplet is:</p> <p>سکہ زد بر حقت کشور سابقہ فضل الہ حامی دین محمد شاہ عالم باد شاہ</p> <p>Struck coin in the Seven Climes, the shadow of the divine favour. The defender of the faith of Muḥammad, the emperor Shāh 'Ālam.</p>				
4	"	"	<p>Var. 2. As on No. 2, but</p> <p>M. 35 over, of کشور</p> <p>W. 171</p>	As on No. 2.
5 5a	"	"	<p>Var. 3. As on No. 2, but</p> <p>M. 38 over, of کشور</p> <p>W. 172</p>	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Type B. In his own name, dating from his accession to the Nawābī in A.D. 1229.	
At 8 7	Salha Awadh Dārū-l- amārat Ishkhan	1234 5	Var. 1. As on No. 1, but date 1229 M. ج below W. 172. B. 1-1.	As on No. 2, but <b>SILVER</b>
8	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 1, but without M. ج W. 172.	PL I. a.
			Type C. Dating from his coronation in A.D. 1234.	
9 10	"	1235 ahd	Var. 1. As on No. 1, but date 1229 M. ج below خیر and الدين written thus with two dots. W. 171. B. 1.	As on No. 2, but أحد
11 12	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 1, but الدين written without dots. W. 171.	As on No. 2.
13	"	"	As on No. 2, 1229 most of inscription wanting.	but only part of arms and date أحد appear on the coin.

## SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Type D.	
14	Shah	1236	Var. 1. As on No. 1,	As on No. 1, but date r
15	Awadh	3	but date 1771	
16	Daru-e-		M. ع under حيدر	
17	saltanat			
	Lakhnau		W. 172.	
			S. 1.	
18	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 1,	"
			but without ع	
			W. 171.	
19	"	1237	As on No. 14, but date	
20		3	1771	but r
21			M. ع under حيدر	
22			W. 171.5.	
			S. 1.	
23	"	1238	As on No. 14, but date	As on No. 14, but
24		4	1772	"
25			M. ع under حيدر	
			W. 171.5.	
			S. 1.02.	
26	"	1239	Var. 1. As on No. 14,	"
27		5	but date 1774	"
			M. ع under حيدر	
			" under ی of حيدر to left	
			of ع	
			W. 171.5.	
			S. 1.	
28	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 14,	
			but date 1774 and larger	
			script and .. of ی of حيدر	
			over ع, fewer ornaments in	
			ground.	
			W. 171.5.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 29	Saba Awadh Daro- s-saltanat Lakhnau	1240 6	Var. 1. As on No. 14, but date ۱۲۴۰. M. حيدر under الدين written thus without dots.  W. 171. S. ۹5.	As on No. 14, but ۱	SILVER
30	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 14, but date ۱۲۴۰ and الدين written thus and larger script.  W. 171-5.	"	
31 32	"	1241 7	As on No. 14, but date ۱۲۴۱. M. حيدر under الدين without dots.  W. 172. S. ۹5.	" ۱	
33 34 35	"	1242 8	As on No. 14, but date ۱۲۴۲. M. حيدر under الدين.  W. 171. S. 1.	" ۱	
36	"	1243 9	but ۱۲۴۳ M. حيدر under الدين.  W. 170. S. ۱۵.	" ۱	



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			Type A.	
	37 <sup>c</sup> 38	Şāba Awadh Dārū-l- amārat Lakhnau	1234 26	As on No. 2. <sup>1777</sup> but without ع and without special ornament over 2 of كنز  W. 183. S. -9.	As on No. 3, but 71
				Type C.	
	39 40	"	1235 ahd	As on No. 11. <sup>1778</sup> but without ع  W. 183-5. S. -9.	As on No. 9, but الح   Pl. I. 7.
				Type D.	
	41 42	Şāba Awadh Dārū-s- sultānat Lakhnau	1236 2	As on No. 18. <sup>1779</sup>  W. 183. S. -85.	As on No. 14, but 7
	43	"	1237 3	but <sup>22</sup> <sup>1780</sup>  W. 182-5. S. -9.	" 7
	44	"	1238 4	<sup>23</sup> <sup>1781</sup>  W. 184. S. -9.	<sup>24</sup> 7

<sup>1</sup> The copper follow the silver coins in every respect, except that they are much cruder, and are usually without the ornaments.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 45	Šāba Awadh Dārū-s- sultānat Lakhnau	1239 5	As on No. 41. 1771  W. 185. S. -85.	As on No. 41, but c
46	"	1240 6	" 1771.  W. 182. S. -85.	" 1

COPPER

## II

## NAŠIRU-D-DĪN ḤAIDAR

A. H. 1243-1253.

A. D. 1827-1837.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>			Type A. In the name Sulaimān Jah	
47	Sāha	1243	In triple circle, middle	Situate as obverse.
48	Awadh	ahd	one of dots:	Arms as in Ghāsin-d-din's
49	Dārū-s-salṭanat Lakhnau		<p>اے جاہ  ایمان  مرتبہ شاہ جہان  سپر  ۱۲۴۳  زده ز لطف  بر مر سکے شاہ</p> <p>Ornamented ground.</p> <p>W. 171. S. 1.</p>	coin No. 1, but in middle of احد سکہ
			The couplet is:	
			<p>بر مر سکے شاہی زده ز لطف الہ  سپر مرتبہ شاہ جہان سلیمان جاہ</p>	
			In the world by the grace of God, the royal coin has been struck	
			With (the name of) the king of the world Sulaimān Jah, the high exalted one.	
50	"	1244 ahd	As on No. 47, but date ۱۲۴۴	As on No. 47, but date احد (blurred).
			W. 171-5. S. 1.	

Pl. I. 8.

**SILVER**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R				
51	Sāla	1244	As on No. 47, but date	As on No. 47, but
52	Awadh	2	1778.	r
53	Dārū-s-salṭanat Lakhnau		W. 171-5. S. 1.	
54	"	1245	"	"
55	"	2	but 1778	
56	"		and M. 14 over شاه in second line.  W. 172. S. -0.	
57	"	1246 3	Type B. In the name Naṣīru-d-din Ḥaidar. بادشاه حیدر 1781 مہدی نصیر الدین — از فضل حق ظل الہ تا — زد بر رسم و زر ground of dotted ornaments.  W. 173-5. S. -85.	As on No. 47, but r
			The couplet is: سکہ زد بر رسم و زر از فضل حق ظل الہ نائب مہدی نصیر الدین حیدر بادشاه Struck coin in silver and gold, under the grace and protection of God, The Na'ib of Mahdi, Naṣīru-d-din Ḥaidar the king.	
58	"	1246 4	As on No. 57. 1781  W. 169-5. S. -0.	As on No. 47, but r



## SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
59	Sāha Awadh Dārū-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1247 4	As on No. 57, but ۱۷۶۷ W. 153-5. S. -85.	As on No. 47, but ۶
60 1	"	1247 4	۱۷۶۷- Top and bottom lines of inscription missing. W. 43. S. -8.	" ۶  Pl. I. 10.
61	"	1247 5	۱۷۶۷ W. 171. S. -85.	"
62	"	1248 5	Var. 1. As on No. 57, but ۱۷۶۸ W. 170. S. -85.	"
63 64	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 57, but ۱۷۶۸ under نمبر W. 172-5. S. -85.	"
65 66	"	1248 6	As on No. 57, but ۱۷۶۸ over نمبر W. 171. S. -85.	" 1
67 68	"	1249 6	As on No. 57, but ۱۷۶۹ under نمبر W. 172. S. -9.	" 2



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				
R 76	Sāha Awadh Dārū-s- saltānat Lakhnau	1251 8	Var. 2. As on No. 69, but <sup>1761</sup> and cruder script.  W. 170. S. -9.	As on No. 69, but A
77 78	"	1252 8 (sic)	As on No. 69, but <sup>1761</sup> in ل of طل and <sup>1761</sup> in ق of حق  W. 170.5. S. -85.	" A
79	"	1251 9	As on No. 69, but <sup>1761</sup> under نصير  W. 172. S. -95.	" A
80 81	"	1252 9	Var. 1. As on No. 69, but <sup>1761</sup> under نصير  W. 171.5. S. -9.	"
82	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 69, but <sup>1761</sup> under نصير and finer script.  W. 172. S. -9.	"
83 84	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 77, but <sup>1761</sup>  W. 170.5. S. -95.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Type A.				
Æ 85 86	Şûba Awadh Dârû- sultânât Lakhnau	1243 ahî	As on No. 47, but without ornaments 1778 W. 182-3. S. -9.	As on No. 47, احد COFFER
87 88	"	1244 ahî	" 1778 W. 184. S. -0.	" S
89	"	1244 2	" 1778 W. 183. S. -85.	" "
Type B.				
90 91	"	1245 3	As on No. 57, but written thus and date 1778 over ع in second line, and all within dotted border, but no ornaments. W. 186. S. -9.	" " Pl. II. 1.
92 93	"	1246 3	As on No. 90, but 1778 W. 187-5. S. -9.	" "
94	"	1246 4	As on No. 90, but 1778 W. 186-5. S. -9.	As on No. 85, but "



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	95	Šāhs Awadh Dārū-s- saltānat Lakhnau	1247 4	As on No. 90, but ۱۲۴۷  W. 186. S. -9.	As on No. 85, but ۸
	96	"	1247 5	" ۱۲۴۷  W. 184-5. S. -9.	" 8
	97 98	"	1248 5	" ۱۲۴۸  W. 185. S. -8.	" 8
	99	"	1249 6	but ۱۲۴۹ under نصر  W. 185-5. S. -85.	" 7
Type C.					
100	"	"	1250 7	As on No. 90, but ۱۲۵۰ under نصر  W. 186-5. S. -8.	As on No. 69.
101	"	"	"	As on No. 71, ۱۲۵۰  W. 149-5. S. -85.	"

This coin was probably once silvered over: it is struck from a rupee die.

## III

## MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ SHĀH

A.D. 1253-1258.

A.D. 1937-1942.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Type A.	
R 102 103	Saba Awadh Baitu-s- sultanat Lakhnau	1253 ahd	<p>Var. 1. Within circle of rays</p> <p>زمان شاه در جهان محمد علی باد ۱۲۵۳ سکه زد بموجود و کرم</p> <p>M. 28 over جهان and to left of last line.</p> <p>W. 172.5. S. 1.</p> <p>The couplet is:</p> <p>بموجود و کرم سکه زد در جهان محمد علی باد شاه زمان</p> <p>With grace and benevolence struck coin in the world, Muhammad 'Alī, Emperor of the Age.</p>	<p>SILVER</p> <p>Within circle of rays.</p> <p>Arms: In centre one fish surmounted by numeral ۱; supporters, two women hare-headed, with hands supporting crown, and standing on scroll. Inscription reading round arms:</p> <p>سرب سوره اوده بیت السلطنت لکهنو منه احد چالوس میمنت مالوس</p> <p>PL. II. 2</p>
104 105 106			<p>Var. 2. As on No. 102, but ۱۲ جهان written thus, and M. 29 over جهان</p> <p>W. 171.</p>	As on No. 102.
107		1254 ahd	<p>Var. 1. As on No. 102, but ۱۲۵۴ M. 30 over جهان</p> <p>W. 172. S. -9.</p>	"

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	At 108	Saba Awadh Baitu-s- sultanat Lakhnau	1254 ahd	Var. 2. As on No. 102, but M. 14 over جهان and M. 24 over date.  W. 172.	As on No. 102.
	109	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 107, but date 178 جهان written thus. M. 29 over جهان  W. 172.	"
	110	"	"	Var. 4. As on No. 109, but in addition M. 31 in ن of زمان  W. 171.	"
	111	"	"	Var. 5. As on No. 109, but M. 32 in ن of زمان  W. 171.	"
	112 113	"	1254 2	Var. 1. As on No. 107, but 178 M. 24 over جهان  W. 172. S. 9.	" سنة 2 but and numeral above fish has disappeared.
	114 115	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 112, but no M. over جهان  W. 172.	As on No. 112, but women wear hats.
	116	"	1255 2	Var. 1. As on No. 107, but 178 M. 30 over جهان  W. 171. S. 1.	As on No. 114.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 117 118	Soba. Awadh Baitu-s- sultanat Lucknow	1255 2	Var. 2. As on No. 107, but 1700 in last line over اجود No distinctive M. on coin.  W. 172.	As on No. 114.	SILVER
119	"	1255 3	As on No. 107, but 1700 No. M. over جہان M. 14 to left of last line.  W. 171.5. S. .95.	but "	
120	"	1256 3	As on No. 119, but 1701  W. 172. S. 1.	"	
Type B.					
121 122	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s- sultanat Lucknow	1256 4	As on No. 119, but 1701 M. 14 in last line.  W. 171.5. S. 1.	As on No. 114, but ف and مائے اودھ instead of سودھ اودھ	
123	"	1257 4	" 1704 M. 33 in last line.  W. 171.5. S. .95.	As on No. 121. M. 14 beneath scroll.	
124	"	1257 5	Var. 1. As on No. 119, but 1704 M. 33 in last line.  W. 173. S. 1.	but " M. 14 beneath scroll.	



SILVER	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	R.				
	125	Mulk Awadh Baitu-r- saltanat Lakhnau	1257 5	Var. 2. As on No. 119, but <i>rev.</i> , and M. 14.  W. 172.	As on No. 121, but <i>s.</i> , no M., and much cruder.
	126	"	1258 5	Var. 1. As on No. 119, but <i>rev.</i> M. 33 in last line.  W. 171-5. S. -9.	but " " M. 14 below scroll.
	127	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 119, but <i>rev.</i> , and M. 14.  W. 172-5.	but no M., and cruder.

## IV

## AMJAD 'ALĪ SHĀH

A. H. 1258-1262.

A. D. 1842-1847.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
127 <sup>a</sup>	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-sultanas Lucknow	1262 5	<p>Within circle of rays on ornamental ground:</p> <p>شاه زمن عالم بناه طلع تا نیکد اله طلع حق امجد ۱۲۶۲ م در جهان زد مکد شا</p> <p>Five dots in ل of طلع</p> <p>W. S. 9.</p> <p>The couplet is:—</p> <p>در جهان زد مکد شاهی بنا نیکد اله قل حق امجد علی شاه زمن عالم بناه</p> <p>Struck royal coin in the world through the help of God Amjed 'Alī, monarch of the age, the refuge of the world, the shade of God.</p>	<p><b>GOLD</b></p> <p>Within circle of rays. <i>Arms:</i> a fish surmounted by a crown, surmounted by an umbrella—two curved swords enclosing the whole. Inscription round arms: مرب ملک اوده بیت السلطنت لکهنو سنه ۱۲۶۲ جلوس مینت مانوس</p>
129 <sup>a</sup> 129 <sup>b</sup> 130 131		1258 ahd	<p>As on No. 127 a, but ۱۲۵۸ but no dots in ل of طلع</p> <p>W. 172. S. 1.</p>	<p>As on No. 127 a, but احد</p> <p><b>SILVER</b></p> <p>Pl. II. 4.</p>

<sup>a</sup> The dies of all these four coins differ slightly—but not sufficiently, in my opinion, to constitute separate varieties.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	A.				
132		Mulk Awadh Baitu-e- sultanat Lakhnau	1259 ahd	Var. 1. As on No. 128, but <sup>1751</sup> Four dots in ل of قل  W. 172.5. S. -95.	As on No. 128.
133		"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 128, but two dots over ق of حق missing. Five dots in ل of قل  W. 171.	"
134 135		"	1259 2	Var. 1. As on No. 132, <sup>1751</sup>  W. 172. S. -9.	but "
136		"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 133, <sup>1751</sup>  W. 171.5.	"
137 138		"	1260 2	As on No. 132, but <sup>1751</sup>  W. 171.5. S. -9.	"
139		"	1260 3	Var. 1. As on No. 132, but <sup>1751</sup>  W. 171.5. S. -95.	"
140		"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 133, but <sup>1751</sup>  W. 172.5.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 141	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s- sultanat Lakhnau	1261 3	Var. 1. As on No. 132, but (1711)  W. 172. S. 1.	As on No. 128.	<b>SILVER</b>
142 143	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 133, but (1711)  W. 170.5.	"	
144	"	1261 4	Var. 1. As on No. 132, but (1711)  W. 172.5. S. 9.	but	"
145	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 133, but (1711)  W. 171.5.	"	
146 147	"	1262 4	As on No. 133, but (1717)  W. 171.5. S. 1.	"	
148 149	"	1262 5	As on No. 128, but (1717) Five dots in l of ظل  W. 172.5. S. -B.	"	"
150 151	"	1263 5	As on No. 148, but (1717)  W. 172. S. -B.	"	



COPPER	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	N. 152	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s- sultanat Lakhnau	1258 ahd	Within circle. As on No. 128, 1704 but no ornaments.  W. 184. S. -3.	Within circle. As on No. 128. 1704 1258
	153	"	125- -	but 170- a very crude coin.  W. 184. S. -3.	No date on coin.

Pl. II. 5.

## V

## WĀJID 'ALĪ SHĀH

A.H. 1263-1272.

A.D. 1847-1856.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Type A.				
N 53 a	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-salmanat Luckhnan	1264 ahd	<p>Var. 1. Within circle of rays.</p> <p>سلطان عالم بادشاه عالم</p> <p>تائید الہ ظل حق واجد</p> <p>۱۲۶۴</p> <p>مسل</p> <p>سکہ زد ترسیم و زر</p> <p>مسل to left of W.</p> <p>Four dots in ل of ظل and in ل of فعل</p> <p>W.</p> <p>S. 9.</p> <p>The couplet is—</p> <p>سکہ زد ترسیم و زر از فضل تائید الہ</p> <p>ظل حق واجد علی سلطان عالم بادشاه</p> <p>Struck coin on gold and silver through the grace of the divine help</p> <p>Wajid 'Alī, the Sultan of the world, the monarch, the shake of God.</p>	<p><b>GOLD</b></p> <p>Within circle of rays.</p> <p><i>Arms</i>: Supporters, two mermaids holding clubs outwards and pennants inwards. Between staffs of pennants, a shield or boss in centre; above shield a crown surmounted by an umbella; below, two swords and crossed clubs; a scroll beneath all.</p> <p>Around arms:—</p> <p>عرب ملکہ اوہ بیت السلطنت</p> <p>لکھنو سہ احد جلوس امینت</p> <p>ماوس</p> <p>Pl. II. 6.</p>
Type A.				
31 154 155 156 a		1263 ahd	<p>Var. 1. As on No. 152 a.</p> <p>W. 172</p> <p>S. 1-03.</p>	<p><b>SILVER</b></p> <p>As on No. 152 a.</p>

Museum No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				
A: 156	Mulk Awadh Baitu-a- sultanat Lakhnao	1263 ahd	Var. 2. As on No. 154, but five dots in J of ط and in J of قفل  W. 170-5. S. -9.	As on No. 153 a.
157	"	1265 (sic) ahd	As on No. 156, but 1710  W. 171. S. -95.	"
158	"	1264 2	Var. 1. As on No. 154, but 1710  W. 170-5. S. -95.	As on No. 154, but r
159	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 156, but 1710  W. 171-5.	"
160 161	"	1265 3	As on No. 156, but 1710  W. 171-5. S. -9.	"
162	"	1265 3	Var. 1. As on No. 154, but 1710  W. 172. S. -9.	" r
163 164 165	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 156, but 1710  W. 171.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
At 166 167	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s- salтанat Lakhnau	1266 3	Var. 1. As on No. 156, but <sup>1711</sup> حی written thus.  W. 171-3. S. 1.	As on No. 154, but "	
168	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 156, but <sup>حی</sup> written thus.  W. 172-5.	"	
169	"	1267 (sic) 3	As on No. 156, but <sup>1714</sup> حی written thus.  W. 170-5. S. -95.	"	
170 171	"	1266 4	As on No. 156, but <sup>1711</sup> حی written thus.  W. 171. S. -9.	but "	
172	"	1267 4	Var. 1. As on No. 156 but <sup>1714</sup> حی written thus.  W. 172. S. 1.		
173	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 156, but <sup>حی</sup> written thus.  W. 171-5.		

60442



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 174 <sup>1</sup> Mulk Awadh Akhtar- nagar	1267 5	Type B.	
			As on No. 156, but 173 * حی written thus. W. 172. S. 95.	As on No. 154, but in- scription around arms as follows:— عرب ملك اوده اخترنگر مت * چلوس میمنت مانوس Pl. II. 7.
			Type C.	
			Var. 1. As on No. 154, but 173 * حی written without dots. W. 171.5. S. 1.	As on No. 154, but in- scription around arms as follows:— عرب بیت السلطنت لکهنو ملك اوده اخترنگر مت * چلوس میمنت مانوس
			Var. 2. As on No. 154, but date 173 * and five dots in J. of ط and four in J. of فصل حی written without dots. W. 171.5.	As on No. 175.
176 177 178	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 156, but 173 * حی written thus. W. 171.	"
180	"	"	Var. 4. As on No. 154, but 173 * M. 34 in J. of ط and in J. of فصل حی written without dots. W. 172.	"

<sup>1</sup> I now recognise this as a distinct type. Cf. J. A. S. B., Num. Suppl. XVIII, p. 118, p. 271.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
At 181 182	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnan Mulk Awadh Akhtas- nagar	1255 5	As on No. 180, but 1778  W. 171-5. S. 1.	As on No. 175.	
183 184 185 186 187	"	1268 6	" 1778  W. 171. S. 9.	but "	"
188 189 190 191	"	1269 6	Var. 1. As on No. 180, but 1779  W. 171-5. S. -95.	"	"
192 193	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 180, but 1779 and ح written thus.  W. 170-5.	"	"
194	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 184, but 1779 and five dots in ل of مل and letter ل in ل of مل ح written without dots.  W. 171-5.	"	"
195	"	1269 2 (for 6)	Var. 1. As on No. 184, 1779  W. 172-5. S. -95.	but $r \left( \frac{p}{= 1} \right)$	"
196 197 198	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 192 1779  W. 171-5.	"	"

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 199 200	Baitu-s-sultanat Lakhnau Mulik Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1269 7	Var. 1. As on No. 194. 1751  W. 171-5. S. 1.	As on No. 173, but
	201	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 194, and in addition five dots in جى of W. 171-5.	"
	203	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 154, but 1751 and M. 34 in جى of جى, and letter l in ل of جى written without dots. W. 171-5.	"
	203	"	1270 7	Var. 1. As on No. 154, but 1751 and one dot in جى of Letter l in جى of W. 171-5. S. -9.	"
	204	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 154, but 1751 and five dots in جى of Letter l in جى of Star in ل of W. 171-5.	"
	205 206	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 203, but M. 34 in ل of also in ل of l in جى of جى written thus. W. 171-5.	"

<sup>2</sup> The reverses of all coins of type C differ slightly in design from year to year, especially in the form of the scroll: a particularly noticeable change takes place in the seventh and eighth regnal years, when the scroll is a crescent in shape.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
At 307	Baitn-i-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar- nagar	1270 7	Var. 4. As on No. 203, but 1 and one dot in ج of فل Star in ج of فل حی written without dots. W. 171.5.	As on No. 175, but "	
308	"	"	Var. 5. As on No. 203. 1 in ج of فل M. 34 in ج of حی Star in ج of فل حی written without dots. W. 170.	"	
209 210	"	1270 8	Var. 1. As on No. 203. W. 172. S. 9.	"	
211	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 203. W. 172.	"	
212	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 154, but 17 < , and 1 in ج of فل only. حی written without dots. W. 171.5.	"	
213 214	"	1271 8	Var. 1. As on No. 212, but 17 < 1 W. 172. S. 1.05.	"	



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	11				
	215	Baithu-saltana; Lakhman Mulk Awadh Akhtar- nagar	1271 3	Var. 2. As on No. 212, but $ir < i$ add in addition two dots in $ج$ of $ح$  W. 172-5.	As on No. 175, but "
	216	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 212, but $ir < i$ and $l$ and one dot in $ج$ of $ط$ Five dots in $ج$ of $فعل$  W. 172.	"
	217	"	1271	Var. 1. As on No. 212,	"
	218	"	9	but $ir < i$  W. 171. S. 1.	"
	219	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 215.	"
	220	"	"	$ir < i$  W. 170-5.	"
	221	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 154, but $ir < i$ and four dots in $ج$ of $ط$ Letter $l$ in $ج$ of $ح$ Device in $ج$ of $فعل$ not clear.  W. 171-5.	"
	222	"	1272	Var. 1. As on No. 212,	"
	223	"	0	but $ir < i$  W. 170-5. S. 1-05.	"
	224	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 215, but $ir < i$  W. 170-5.	"

\* Most of the coins of 1272 are fine large coins showing the full border of rays.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>As</b> 225	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar- nagar	1272 9	Var. 3. As on No. 221, but <sup>۱۲۰۲</sup> and four dots in ۱ of قل  W. 172.	As on No. 175, but   Pl. II. 8.	<b>SILVER</b>
226	"	1272 10	Var. 1. As on No. 212, but <sup>۱۲۰۲</sup>  W. 171. S. 1-95.	"	
227	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 154, but <sup>۱۲۰۲</sup> and five dots in ۱ of قل and in ۱ of قل (letter ۱ in ۱ of ح which is written without dots.  W. 171-5.	"	
<b>E</b> 228	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s- sultanat Lakhnau	— ahd	As on No. 154, but no circle of rays. Traces of date over ۱۰ in last line.  W. 180. S. 9.	As on No. 154. احد	<b>COPPER</b>
229	Baitu-s- sultanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar- nagar	1270 —	As on No. 154, but <sup>۱۲۰۲</sup> Letter ۱ in ۱ of ح  W. 182-5. S. 9.	As on No. 175. Date not clear.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b>	<b>M</b>				
	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	Baltu-saltanat Lakhnan Maik Awadh Akhtar- nagar	1270 8	As on No. 222. <sup>1270</sup> Letter 1 in <sup>حی</sup> and one dot in <sup>ل</sup> of <sup>طال</sup>  W. 93. S. 7.	As on No. 175, but <sup>A</sup>   Pl. II. 9.
	231 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"  W. 45-5. S. 6	"   Pl. II. 10.
	232	"	— 9	Date off the coin. Letter 1 in <sup>ل</sup> of <sup>طال</sup>  W. 177-5. S. 8.	" A
	233 991.	"	1271 —	<sup>1271</sup> Letter 1 in <sup>ل</sup> of <sup>طال</sup>  W. 165-5. S. 7 x 55.	No date on coin.
	234 235 236 237	"	—	Dateless coins—two very crude.	

TABLE OF MINT-MARKS

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 	6 
7 	8 	9 	10 	11 	12 
13 	14 	15 	16 	17 	18 
19 	20 	21 	22 	23 	24 
25 	26 	27 	28 	29 	30 
31 	32 	33 	34 	35 	





SECTION II  
COINS OF MYSORE  
AND  
MISCELLANEOUS COINS  
OF  
SOUTH INDIA

BY

J. R. HENDERSON, C.I.E., M.B.C.M. (EDIN.)

*FOREIGN SUPERINTENDENT, MADRAS GOVERNMENT MINT.*



# CONTENTS

## PART I: MYSORE

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	65

### CATALOGUE OF COINS

EARLY MYSORE . . . . .	79
UNASSIGNED COINS . . . . .	80
HAIDAR 'ALI . . . . .	88
TIPU SULTÂN . . . . .	87
KRISHNA RÂJA WODEYAR . . . . .	119

## PART II: MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF SOUTH INDIA

INTRODUCTION . . . . .	130
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### CATALOGUE OF COINS

COMPAGNIE DES INDES . . . . .	133
EAST INDIA COMPANY . . . . .	140
TRAVANCORE . . . . .	146
COCHIN . . . . .	147
PUDUKKOTTAI . . . . .	148
CANNANORE . . . . .	148
PLATES OF COINS . . . . .	III-VIII





## INTRODUCTION

THE coins dealt with in this section were issued by the rulers of Mysore State in Southern India, and may conveniently be arranged in the three following divisions :

A. The earlier Hindu series, comprising all the coins issued prior to the Muhammadan period.

B. The Muhammadan series, comprising the coins issued by Haider 'Ali and his son Tipu Sultan, from about A.D. 1763 to 1799.

C. The later Hindu series, comprising the coins issued by Krishna Raja Wodeyar, from A.D. 1799 to 1843.

### A. THE EARLIER HINDU SERIES

The only coin belonging to this series in the present collection to which a date can be assigned, is the well-known Canteroy fanam struck by Kanthirava-Narasa-Raja of the Wodeyar dynasty (A.D. 1638-59), bearing on the obverse a figure of Narasimha and on the reverse the ruler's name in an abbreviated form, in Devanagari. This fanam, which was probably frequently reissued by later rulers, was according to Hawkes (*Coins of Mysore*, 1856), finally recoined by Diwan Purnaiya during the minority of Krishna Raja. The original coin, which is of somewhat greater diameter than the latest reissue, was known locally as the *agala Kanthiraya hana* or broad Canteroy fanam, while the latter was termed the *gidda Kanthiraya hana* or small thick Canteroy fanam. Coin No. 2 of the catalogue is probably a specimen of the *gidda* fanam.

The remaining coins of this series bear no indication of the period at which they were struck, but their general appearance and relative abundance would lead one to assign them to the later sovereigns of the Wodeyar dynasty, and it is probable that some of them were recoined by Haider 'Ali, who issued but few coins on his own account. With the exception of the 'battle-axe' series, to be referred to shortly, all the unassigned coins in the present collection bear on the reverse an arrangement of double lines crossed at right angles, frequently with symbols of unknown meaning in the interspaces, constituting what is termed by Tufnell (*Catalogue of Mysore Coins in the Collection of the Government Museum, Bangalore*, 1889) the chequered reverse

type. On the obverse is to be found an animal, most commonly the elephant, but also a bull, peacock, &c., figures of Lakshmi, Gaṇeśa, Hanumān, Garuḍa, &c., and finally a series of Kanarese numerals.

The elephant which appears so frequently on these coins was perhaps taken from the 'Gajapati pagoda', struck in all probability by the ancient Ganga Kings of Mysore, and later on it was extensively adopted by Ḥaidar 'Alī and Tipū Sultān for their copper coins and also to some extent by Kṛishṇa Rāja. The Kanarese numeral series exists in two sizes, though only the larger is present in the collection under review, numbered continuously from 1 to at least 32. No satisfactory explanation of these numbers has ever been adduced, and if they end as has just been indicated one is tempted to suppose that they may in some way commemorate the reign of a sovereign who ruled for thirty-two years, such as Chikka Dēva Rāja (A.D. 1672-1704). Unfortunately, however, for this theory, Jackson (*Coin Collecting in Mysore*, p. 13, 1909) mentions a coin with the number 33 and there is no sovereign to match. The series was attributed by Sir Walter Elliot to Chāma Rāja V (A.D. 1731-75) during whose reign the sovereignty of Mysore was assumed by Ḥaidar 'Alī.

The copper coins of the tiger and battle-axe type, which were first attributed to Mysore by Marsden, are included in the catalogue with considerable reserve. The theory that they were issued by Tipū Sultān is to some extent borne out by the weights of the two larger coins, which are slightly heavier than his half- and quarter-paisa, their nearest equivalents, and the distribution at the present day appears to indicate that they were chiefly used in Malabar.

## B. THE MUHAMMADAN SERIES

Comparatively few varieties of coin were struck by Ḥaidar 'Alī, and till the later years of his reign he was probably content, as regards the copper coinage, to reissue the types used by his predecessors. His pagoda, known as the Bahāduri pagoda, was copied from the Ikkēri pagoda struck by Sadāsiva Nāyaka of Ikkēri, in the Shimoga District of Mysore, which in turn followed a Vijayanagara model. It bears the seated figures of Śiva and Pārvatī and the initial letter of Ḥaidar's name (ح) is placed on the granulated reverse. The gold coinage also included a half-pagoda and fanam, similar to the pagoda except in size, and dated fanams bearing Ḥaidar's initial on the obverse. All these coins are believed to have been struck at Nagar, formerly known as Bednūr, which Ḥaidar originally intended to make his capital. In A.H. 1195 (A.D. 1780-1) and in the following year, though none of the latter is represented in the present collection, Ḥaidar struck copper paisas at his capital of



Seringapatam, with the elephant obverse and date and mint-town recorded on the reverse, a type which was afterwards copied very extensively by his son Tipū Sultān. Haidar's cautious policy towards his Hindu subjects is illustrated by the representations of Śivaite deities, which, contrary to the dictates of his own religion, he permitted to appear on his gold coins, and there is no further indication of his personal authority than the initial letter of his name.

Contrary to the policy of his father, Tipū Sultān during the sixteen years of his reign issued coins in bewildering variety, from a number of different mints; on none of them, however, is the name of Tipū to be found. Whereas Haidar was content to adopt the Hindu coinage in pagodas and fanams which had long existed in Mysore, Tipū introduced the Muḥammadan system of muhrs and rupees. More orthodox perhaps than Haidar, or at any rate less tolerant of the religious views of his Hindu subjects, no concession to their faith is to be found on any of the coins of Tipū Sultān, and during his reign change and innovation became the order of the day. Many of the coins bear strange titles, the mint-towns frequently appear under new and fantastic names, a new system of numeration and nomenclature in connexion with the cyclic years was adopted, and finally the Hijrī reckoning was replaced by the Maulūdi era dating from the birth of the Prophet. A brief account will now be given of each of these innovations or peculiarities in the coinage.

### *The Titles of Tipū's Coins.*

The names of the gold coins have reference to Muḥammadan Khalifas. The Muhr or *Aḥmadī* takes its name from احمد the 'most praised', a designation of the Prophet; the half-muhr or *Ṣadiqī* is derived from صديق 'just', the special designation of Abū Bakr, the first of the four Khalifas; the pagoda or *Ḥarūqī* has its origin in هاروق 'timid', the title of 'Umar, the second Khalifa. The fanam, on the other hand, which corresponds in value to one-tenth of a pagoda, bears no name on the coin itself. The weights of the muhr and half-muhr show that these coins were intended to be the equivalents of four and two pagodas respectively.

The silver coins, with the exception of the smallest, take their names from the Imāms and thus, as in the gold series, commemorate the names of holy men. The double-rupee or *Haidarī* is named from حيدر 'a lion', the title of 'Alī, the first Imām, and perhaps Tipū was guided in his choice by the fact that it also recalls his father's name; the rupee or *Imāmī* is apparently a general designation for all the twelve Imāms; the half-rupee or *ʿAbidī* is derived from عبدی



العابدين 'Alī Zain al-Ābidīn, the fourth Imām; the quarter-rupee or *Bāqiri* is named after محمد الباقر Muḥammad al-Bāqir, the fifth Imām; the two-anna piece or *Ja'fari* comes from جعفر الصادق Ja'afar al-Sādiq, the sixth Imām; the one-anna piece or *Kāzimi* is from موسى الكاظم Mūsā al-Kāzim, the seventh Imām; the half-anna piece or *Khizri*, unlike the other silver coins, is not named after an Imām, but commemorates إسماعيل Al-Khizr, a saint who is said to have drunk of the fountain of life and thus rendered himself immortal. Only the four larger silver coins are represented in the present collection.

The first of the copper coins to receive a name was the double-paisa, which from the date of its issue in A.M. 1218 up to the year A.M. 1221 was known as عثمانى 'Uthmāni, after 'Uthmān, the third Khalifa. In the Maulūdī year 1221, all the copper coins were named after certain of the heavenly bodies, and in different double-paisas of this year both the old and the new names occur. The double-paisa was renamed مشتري *Mushtari* from the planet Jupiter; the paisa was termed زهرة *Zohra* after the planet Venus, and the coins of the Nagar mint show the spelling زهرا *Zohrā*; the half-paisa بهرام *Bahrām* takes the name of the planet Mars; the quarter-paisa اختر *Akhtar* is simply the Arabic word for 'a star'; finally the eighth-paisa قطب *Qutb* takes the name of the Pole-star. While the above names are the only ones recorded on the coins themselves it is customary to refer to the copper series either in relation to the paisa as is done here, or in terms of the equivalent value in cash, following the arrangement which came into force in Mysore after the death of Tipū. The double-paisa is thus the equivalent of 40 cash, and the eighth-paisa of 2½ cash.

#### *The Mint-towns of Tipū.*

If we include the doubtful Be-naẓir, which, according to Moor (*A Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment, 1794*), was Tipū's name for Hole Honnūr in the Shimoga District of Mysore, and Bellary, the paisas from which place may possibly have been issued by Haidar, the names of no fewer than fifteen places occur on the coins, although two of them, Dhārwar and Khwursheed-sawād, refer to the same town. Only Nagar, Bangalore, Calicut, Dhārwar, and Bellary appear under the names by which they are now known, while all the other mint-towns bear new and fantastic appellations. Excluding Be-naẓir, only five of the mints are now included in Mysore territory, and all the others represent places of importance which were either lost to Tipū after the campaign of 1791, or passed out of the possession of Mysore after the final capture of Seringapatam in 1799. Eleven mints are represented in the present collection,

those unrepresented being Salāmābād, Dhārwar, Be-nagīr, and Bellary. A few brief notes may now be made on each of the mints.

*Pattan*, پتن, 'the town', or Seringapatam, was Tipū's capital, situated on an island formed by a bifurcation of the River Cauvery, a few miles north of the town of Mysore. It was naturally the most active of the mints, and from it were issued all the different varieties of coin value struck by Tipū, indeed the half-muhr and all the silver coins smaller than the half-rupee appear to have emanated only from Pattan. Gold coins were issued from the first to the thirteenth regnal years, silver from the second to the sixteenth years, and copper from the first to the sixteenth years.

*Nagar*, نگر, 'the city', formerly known as Bednūr, is situated in the Shimoga District of Mysore. Gold coins were issued intermittently from the first to the eleventh regnal years, a few silver coins were issued in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years, while copper coins are to be found bearing dates of all the years from the first to the last.

*Bengalūr*, بنگلور, or Bangalore, is situated towards the south-eastern part of Mysore State. Copper coins only were issued from this mint from the fourth to the ninth years.

*Faiz Hissār*, فیض حصار, 'the fort of bounty', is the name which Tipū applied to Gooty, a town with an important rock-fortress in the Anantapur District of the Madras Presidency. Copper coins were issued from the fifth to the sixteenth years.

*Farrukh-yāb Hissār*, فرخیاب حصار, 'the felicitously acquired fort', was the name given to Chitaldurg, in the north of Mysore. Only copper coins were issued from this mint from the fifth to the ninth years.

*Kalikūt*, کیکوت, or Calicut, a seaport on the Malabar Coast, is the chief town of the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency. Gold fanams were issued here from the second to the fifth years, and a double-rupee in the fifth year. The copper coinage appeared from the second to the fifth years.

*Farrukhī*, فرخی, 'prosperity', a village now known as Feroke, situated at the mouth of the Beypore River, a few miles south of Calicut. It originated in an attempt which was made by Tipū in 1788 to destroy the city of Calicut and to erect a new capital on the Malabar Coast. Gold fanams and copper coins were struck here during the sixth, seventh, and eighth regnal years.

*Khawrshad-sawād*, خورشید سواد, the 'sun-blackened' place, is the fanciful title by which the town of Dhārwar, in the Dhārwar District



of the Bombay Presidency, was designated by Tipū. The coins, which consist of pagodas, rupees, paisas, and half-paisas were issued in the seventh and eighth years. A pagoda, fanam, and rupee struck in the sixth year give the name of the mint as Dhārwar.

*Khālīqābād*, خالی آباد, the 'town prospered of God', was the name given to Dindigul, in the Madura District of the Madras Presidency. Gold fanams were struck here in the fifth and seventh regnal years, and copper coins from the fifth to the eighth years.

*Zafarābād*, ظفر آباد, 'the city of victory', signifies the hill-fort of Gurramkonda, in the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency. The name was at first applied by Tipū to Mercara, the capital of Coorg, but subsequently and before the coins were issued was transferred to Gurramkonda. Copper coins only were struck at this mint from the fifth to the eighth regnal years.

*Naṣarbar*, نضر بار, 'scattering favour', was the name given by Tipū to a fort which he erected close to the ancient city of Mysore, which is now the capital of the State. As in the case of Calicut, he hoped by destroying the old city and erecting a new one in the vicinity, to remove the evidences of former Hindu power, but both attempts failed and the older places were eventually rebuilt. Only copper coins were struck at this mint and the issue of these was confined to the sixth regnal year.

*Salāmābād*, سلام آباد, 'the city of peace', was the town of Satyamangalam, in the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency. The issues of this mint are confined to copper coins struck in the sixth, seventh, and eighth years.

*Be-naṣṭr*, بی نظیر, 'the incomparable', was, according to Moor, the name given by Tipū to the town of Hole Honnūr, in the Shimoga District of Mysore. Moor has figured a paisa bearing the name of this mint and the date 1217 (seventh regnal year), but as it has not apparently been met with since his time the record is perhaps based on a misreading.

*Balari*, بلاری, or Bellary, in the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, was the mint of issue of two or more varieties of coarsely executed and undated paisas. They have been attributed to Haider, but there is at least an equal amount of probability that they came from some temporary mint established in this place by Tipū.

The mint-towns, which were all carefully selected places of importance, were at the height of their activity, during the sixth, seventh, and eighth years of Tipū's reign. The campaign under the command

of Lord Cornwallis, which terminated in the capture of Seringapatam on 23rd February 1792, resulted in the closing of a number of mints, for from the year A.H. 1220, which commenced in March 1792, to the end of Tipū's reign, only Pattan, Nagar, and Faiz Hīṣār continued to issue coins. Certain coins from the Pattan, Nagar, Farrukh-yāb Hīṣār, and Farrukhī mints all bear the common epithet 'Dār al-Saltanat', دار السلطنة, or 'capital', and accordingly Tufnell has substituted for the more ordinary translation the expression 'royal residence'.

### *The Dates of Tipū's Coins.*

All the coins issued during the first four regnal years bear the Hijri or ordinary Muḥammadan dates, those of the fourth year being dated A.H. 1200. In the fifth year, the coins of which are dated 1215, Tipū introduced his new or Maulūdi reckoning which continued to the end of his reign. The new era, as the name indicates, takes its origin from the birth and not from the flight of the Prophet, and the difference of fourteen years between the two reckonings is due to the fact that the older is based on lunar years of twelve lunar months each, while the Maulūdi is based on luni-solar years of twelve lunar months with intercalated or *adhika* months added at certain intervals. In making this change Tipū simply adopted the Hindu calendar which he found in common use in Mysore, replacing the Hindu names of the sixty cyclic years and of the months by Arabic names. The Maulūdi year began regularly at the same time as the Indian luni-solar year in Mysore, i.e. either in March or early in April, whereas the normal Muḥammadan New Year's day, in course of time, may occur in any of the months of the Christian calendar. With the introduction of the Maulūdi system Tipū also effected a change in the order of placing the numerals which indicate the date. The usual order from left to right was reversed; thus the coins of the fourth year are dated ١٢٠٠ (A.H. 1200), while those of the fifth year are dated ١٢١٥ (A.H. 1215).

An examination of the dates on a number of Tipū's published letters, where the reckoning was made at one and the same time in both the Hijri and Maulūdi systems, has established the fact that the year A.H. 1215 commenced on 20th March 1787, the first day of the Indian luni-solar year which was numbered 41 both in the Indian and in Tipū's calendar. Now the Hijri year 1200 ended on 23rd October 1786, and there is consequently an addition of nearly five months, between the end of the fourth regnal year and the commencement of the fifth. It seems probable that the coins issued during this short intermediate period, if any were issued, were dated 1215 in anticipation of the new era; but it is also possible that a few coins which bear the date 1201, and are usually regarded as errors on



the part of a die-engraver who was unaware of the introduction of the new era, were struck during this period.

The Arabs, like other eastern peoples, were in the habit of expressing numbers by means of letters of the alphabet, and in doing so took the Arabic letters corresponding to the twenty-two letters of the Hebrew alphabet; hence the Abjad system of numeration, so named from its first four letters. This system, which is regularly employed by Muhammadans, was used by Tipū for the names of the cyclic years during the first four years of his reign. In the fifth year, along with the introduction of the Maulūdi era, he brought out a new system of naming the cyclic years known as the Abtath, based on the consecutive order of the letters in the Arabic alphabet and deriving its title from the first four of these letters.

In the following table, which will help to clear some of the foregoing references, is shown the date according to the Christian reckoning of the commencement of each year of Tipū's reign.

Regnal year	Cyclic year	Maulūdi year	First day of Maulūdi year	Hijri year	First day of Hijri year
1	زكي 37			1197	7th Dec. 1782
2	ازل 38			1198	26th Nov. 1783
3	جلو 39			1199	14th Nov. 1784
4	دلو 40			1200	4th Nov. 1785
				1201	24th Oct. 1786
5	شا 41	1201	20th March 1787		
6	سارا 42	1202	7th April 1788		
7	سراب 43	1203	27th March 1789		
8	شتا 44	1204	16th March 1790		
9	زبرجد 45	1205	4th April 1791		
10	سحر 46	1206	23rd March 1792		
11	ساهر 47	1207	13th March 1793		
12	راسم 48	1208	1st April 1794		
13	شاد 49	1209	21st March 1795		
14	حراست 50	1210	8th April 1796		
15	سار 51	1211	29th March 1797		
16	شاداب 52	1212	18th March 1798		
17	بارش 53	1213	6th April 1799		

Of the two sets of names which Tipū invented for the twelve months of the year but little need be said, as there is only slight reference to them on the coins. On a number of coins (see nos. 41, 52, 53, 60, &c., of the present catalogue) reference is made to the 3rd of Bahāri, the second month of the year in both sets of names, and on some of the coins the day and month are associated with the cyclic year 37, thus giving the complete date of Tipū's accession.

During the last four years of the reign the first four letters of the Arabic alphabet were used to signify dates on the copper coins. Thus ا stands for 1224, ب for 1225, ت for 1226, and ث for 1227. The letter, which occurs over the elephant on the obverse, is usually supplemented by the Mauḷūdī date on the reverse, more rarely on the obverse. It occasionally happens that the two dates do not correspond, and in such cases it may be assumed that the letter-year is the correct one.

### *The Coin Legends.*

In the earlier pagodas or *fārūqīs* (see no. 126) the obverse bears merely ح, Ḥaidar's initial, the name of the mint, and the regnal year, though in no. 42, which probably issued from Seringapatam, the name of the mint has been omitted. The reverse of these coins, in addition to the Hijri date, bears the sentence هو السلطان العادل, 'He is the Sultān, the Just.' In the pagodas struck after A. M. 1215 (nos. 43, 44, 45, and 198), the name of the coin also occurs on the obverse, and the reverse legend now reads محمد هو السلطان الوحيد العادل, 'Muḥammad! He is the Sultān, the Unique, the Just.' The *Khawrahed-sawād fārūqī* (no. 198) differs from the Pattan ones in the position of the ح, or Ḥaidar's initial. The gold fanams simply bear the initial letter on the obverse and the date and mint on the reverse.

The muhr or *aḥmadī* and the half-muhr or *ṣadiqī* (no. 41), in addition to recording the name of the coin, the mint, the cyclic year, and the date on the obverse, bear the legend

محمد دين احمد در جهان روشن زلف چيد است ح

Muḥammad! The faith of Aḥmad has received lustre in the world  
from Faṭḥ Ḥaidar: ح.<sup>1</sup>

On the reverse of these coins is found the date of accession, the regnal year, and the sentence:

هو السلطان الوحيد العادل

He is the Sultān, the Unique, the Just.

<sup>1</sup> In this arrangement of the coin-legend and its translation I have followed Prof. Hodirala, *Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Numis. Suppl.*, No. xxvii, p. 69 (1924).



Similar inscriptions to those recorded on the larger gold coins are met with on the double-rupee or *kaidari* (nos. 52 and 53), the rupee or *imāmi* (nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 199), and the half-rupee or *‘ābidi* (nos. 60 and 61); but in the earlier double-rupees (no. 52) and rupees (no. 54) the name محمد, 'Muḥammad', is omitted from the obverse. The quarter-rupee or *bāqiri* (nos. 62 and 63) bears on the obverse محمد هو السلطان الوحيد العادل, 'Muḥammad! He is the Sultān, the Unique, the Just', together with the date-year, while the reverse contains only the name of the coin, the regnal year, and the name of the mint. On the smaller silver coins the inscriptions are still further reduced.

On the great majority of the copper coins only meagre inscriptions are met with. On most of them, with the exception of those of the last four years and a few undated types, the date, rarely accompanied by the word سنة, 'year', is placed above the elephant on the obverse. On certain Seringapatam paisas of A.M. 1221, 1222 and 1223, the date is accompanied by the word مولدي, 'relating to the birth', or more rarely the words مولود محمد, 'the birth of Muḥammad'. In its simplest form the reverse inscription merely records the fact that the coin was struck at a certain mint, but in most of the double-paisas the title دار السلطنة, 'capital' or 'royal residence', is prefixed to the name of the town. From A.M. 1221 to the end of the reign the special name of the coin is usually to be found on the reverse, but from A.M. 1218, up to and including the former year, the earlier name of the double-paisa occurs on coins of the Seringapatam mint. The coins of the last four regnal years have their distinctive letter, rarely accompanied by the date, above the elephant on the obverse. On the reverse of these coins there are fuller inscriptions than on any others of the copper series, recording the name of the coin, the mint, and the Maulūdī year.

On the copper coins the elephant stands with its head either to the observer's right or left. As a rule, to which, however, there are a good many exceptions, on the earlier coins up to the year A.M. 1221 the elephant faces the left, while on the later coins it faces the right. It frequently happens that both conditions occur on different coins of the same year.

The gold and silver coins, with the exception of a few double-rupees and rupees in which there is a rayed circle, are surrounded by an ornamental border consisting of a double-lined circle enclosing a row of dots. The latter border is also found on most of the copper coins, but there are numerous variations and the chief of these may be noted. A plain double-lined circle occurs on the obverse of the Bangalore coins and on a few of those from the Nagar and Calicut mints.

The double circle encloses a ring of oblique dashes in the issues of Farrukh-yāb Ḥiṣār and some of those of Khālīqābād, while in a few of the Farrukhī coins the dashes are curved. The earlier Faiz Ḥiṣār coins show groups of four dots between the lines, and the Khwūrshēd-sawād coins have dots arranged in groups of three. A rayed circle with two boundary lines occurs on the Salāmābād coins, and in a few of the Farrukh-yāb Ḥiṣār and Zafarābād issues there occur respectively a treble-lined circle and groups of three short parallel lines between the two usual boundary lines. The peculiar milling, found with few exceptions (see nos. 42, 126, 198) on the larger gold and silver coins of Tipū Sultān, consists of a single or double series of short indented lines following the circumference of the coin. These lines are interrupted by cross depressions which give a slight crenated appearance to the edge of the coin. In a few cases a rough type of milling is produced by a series of oblique transverse cuts across the edge.

The coins of Ḥaidar 'Alī and Tipū Sultān are still found in great variety and numbers, and this fact, together with their historical and even artistic merits, has no doubt contributed to their popularity with coin-collectors. With the exception of the pagoda and to a lesser extent the paisa of A.H. 1195, none of Ḥaidar's coins is now commonly met with. Of Tipū's gold and silver coinage only certain of the pagodas, fanams, rupees, and half-rupees are commonly met with, while the double-rupee and the smaller silver coins are all more or less rare, and the muhr and half-muhr extremely rare. Many of Tipū's copper coins, particularly from the Seringapatam mint, but also from Nagar, Bangalore, Faiz Ḥiṣār, and Farrukh-yāb Ḥiṣār, are still met with in abundance. On the other hand, the issues of Salāmābād, Nāzarbār, and Zafarābād are all rare. All the double-paisas are rare, with the exception perhaps of the one struck at Seringapatam in A.M. 1225, and none of the one-eighth paisas is now commonly met with.

### C. THE LATER HINDU SERIES

Soon after the death of Tipū Sultān, at the capture of Seringapatam on 4th May 1799, the Hindu Rāj of Mysore was restored in the person of Kṛishṇa Rāja Wodeyar, then a child six years of age. The Dīwān Pūrṇaiya who had been a successful administrator under Tipū was appointed Regent, but he died in 1812. Kṛishṇa Rāja before long proved hopelessly incapable as a ruler, and in 1831 the management of the State was placed under the Mysore Commission and the Raja received a fixed annual income up to his death in 1868.



The gold coins of this period consist of pagodas, half-pagodas, and fanams, following the Vijayanagar type, with seated figures of Śiva and Pārvatī on the obverse and the ruler's name in Dēvanāgarī characters on the reverse. As already mentioned a recoinage of the old Canteroy fanam was also made.

The larger silver coins, viz. the rupee, with its half and quarter, follow the type issued by the English and French East India Companies, and these coins bear the name of the Mughal Emperor, Shāh 'Ālam II. Like the French Arcot coins struck at Pondicherry they have a crescent as mint-mark, and in examples where the name of the mint has not fallen on the coin the 'Rāja' rupees and their divisions are apt to be mistaken for French coins. In addition to the date the obverse bears portions of the usual inscription :

سکه زد بر مکت کنور سای فضل اله  
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم بادشاه

Reflection (shadow) of divine excellence, Defender of the Muham-madan faith, the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam struck this coin to be current throughout the seven climes.

On the reverse is found, along with a regnal year which is usually glaringly incorrect, so far as Shāh 'Ālam is concerned, the legend :

مانوس عرب مہی سور سنہ (--) جالوس میمنت

'struck at Mysore in the (--) year of his auspicious reign'.

In addition to these coins there are also quarter-, one-eighth, and one-sixteenth rupees, with a dancing figure of Chāmundi, otherwise known as Durgā or Kālī, the tutelary goddess of Kṛishṇa Rāja, on the obverse. The quarter-rupee of this series bears the name of the Rāja, the date, and the mint in Persian on the reverse, while the smaller coins simply give the value and the word *mayillī* in Kanarese. The meaning of this word, which is also extensively used on the copper coins, is not very clear. According to Rice (*Mysore Gazetteer*, 1897) it may mean *Mayi*, a contraction for Mayisur (Mysore) and *li* the locative suffix.

The earliest copper coin is probably the *āne kāsū*, or five-cash piece, with an elephant accompanied by the sun and moon on the obverse, and the name of the ruler in Dēvanāgarī characters on the reverse. This was followed by the *mayillī kāsū* series of forty, twenty, ten, and five cash, also with an elephant obverse; the word *Sri* in Kanarese is found between the sun and moon, and still later the word *Chāmundi* was added. The reverse of these coins at first bore inscriptions in Kanarese and English, giving the words *mayillī kāsū* and the value,

but later the letters *Chā* (Kan.), and still later the word *Krishṇa* (Kan.), were added.

The *mayīli kāsū* series of twenty-five, twelve-and-a-half, and six-and-a-quarter cash, have the figure of a lion on the obverse, with the sun and moon and *Śrī Chāmūndī* (Kan.), or in the two smaller coins with the word *Chāmūndī* omitted. The reverse of the twenty-five cash piece bears the words *Krishṇa mayīli kāsū* and the value in Kanarese, together with the value in English and ضرب مہی سوز, 'struck at Mysore'. In the two smaller coins the inscriptions are abbreviated and the English one omitted. On these coins and also on the elephant series the English words are frequently strangely blundered.

While the earlier coins were struck at the capital town, Mysore, the latest ones, issued from 1833 to 1843, when an independent coinage for the State came to an end, were coined at Bangalore, although the name of the earlier mint still occurs on their reverse. This series consists of twenty, ten, five, and two and a half cash pieces, and their obverse contains the figure of a lion with the words *Śrī Chāmūndī* (Kan.) above, shortened to *Śrī* in the three smaller coins, and the English date below. The reverse has inscriptions in Kanarese, English, and Persian, similar to those of the earlier lion series, but with the word *Mīlay* or more often *Meīlee* in English characters added in the case of the twenty-cash piece.

The majority of the coins of *Krishṇa Rāja* are still met with in considerable abundance. Among those, however, which are more difficult to obtain may be mentioned the half-pagoda, forty-cash piece, and the elephant cash with a *Dēvanāgarī* inscription on the reverse (no. 227).

For assistance in drawing up these notes I am indebted to the work of numerous writers. I desire specially to acknowledge my obligation to the valuable brochure on the 'Coins of Tipū Sultān', by the Rev. G. P. Taylor, D.D. (*Occasional Memoirs of the Numismatic Society of India*, 1914).





## COINS OF MYSORE

## I

RAṆADHĪRA KANṬHĪRAVA-NARASA-RĀJA  
WOḌEYAR

A.D. 1638-1659.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	GOLD
N 1	†	†	Seated figure of the Nārasiṃha avatār of Viṣṇu.  W. 5.5. S. .28.  Cf. Hultzsch, I. A., xx, p. 309.	श्री Śrī. क टी Kanīṭh[ī]. रव rava.	
2	†	†	As on No. 1.  W. 5.5. S. .22.	As on No. 1.  Pl. III. 2.	Pl. III. 1.



## II

### UNASSIGNED COINS

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	E 3	†	†	Elephant with uplifted tail, advancing to right.  W. 48. S. -47.	Double lines crossed at right angles, with small circles in the interspaces.
	4	†	†	As on No. 3, but elephant smaller.  W. 44. S. -52.	As on No. 3.
	5	†	†	Elephant with uplifted trunk and tail, advancing to left.  W. 44. S. -53.	As on No. 3, but W-shaped symbols in the interspaces.   PL III. 3.
	6	†	†	Elephant advancing to left, with crescent moon above; in lined circle with row of dots. W. 40. S. -55.	As on No. 3.
	7	†	†	Elephant advancing to left, with sun and moon above; in lined circle with row of dots.  W. 46. S. -50.	"   PL III. 4.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>E</b>				<b>COPPER</b>
8	†	†	Elephant with uplifted tail, advancing to left.  W. 22.8. S. 42.	As on No. 3.
9	†	†	Seated figure of Lakshmi in a circle of dots.  W. 46. S. 50.	As on No. 3, but symbols in the interspaces.
10	†	†	Seated figure of Ganēśa facing front.  W. 44. S. 68.	As on No. 9.
11	†	†	Figure of Hanuman advancing to right, with right arm uplifted.  W. 47.5. S. 51.	"  Pl. III. 8.
12	†	†	Figure of Garuḍa kneeling to left.  W. 36.5. S. 54.	"
13	†	†	Bull with uplifted tail, running to left.  W. 48. S. 52.	"  Pl. III. 6.
14	†	†	Bull seated to left.  W. 32. S. 31.	"

## COPPER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>E</b> 15	†	†	Peacock standing to right, in a lined circle.  W. 48. S. 55.	As on No. 9.
16	†	†	Numeral ० (1, Kanarese), in a circle of dots.  W. 48. S. 57.	"
17	†	†	As on No. 16, but numeral २ (2, Kan.).  W. 47. S. 50.	"
18	†	†	As on No. 16, but numeral ४ (4, Kan.).  W. 48. S. 52.	"  Pl. III. 7.
19	†	†	As on No. 16, but numeral ५ (5, Kan.).  W. 48. S. 55.	"
20	†	†	As on No. 16, but numeral ८ (8, Kan.).  W. 48. S. 50.	"
21	†	†	As on No. 16, but numeral ९ (9, Kan.).  W. 48. S. 52.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
<i>N</i> 22	1	1	As on No. 16, but numerals no (10, Kan.).  W. 48. S. 54.	As on No. 9.	
23	1	1	As on No. 16, but numerals on (11, Kan.).  W. 44. S. 55.	"	
24	1	1	As on No. 16, but numerals on (12, Kan.).  W. 46. S. 53.	"	
25	1	1	As on No. 16, but numerals on (13, Kan.).  W. 47. S. 53.	"	
26	1	1	As on No. 16, but numerals on (15 Kan.).  W. 46.5. S. 55.	"	
27	1	1	As on No. 16, but numerals on (17, Kan.).  W. 47. S. 55.	"	
28	1	1	As on No. 16, but numerals on (19, Kan.).  W. 46. S. 51.	"	



## COFFER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 28	†	†	As on No. 16, but numerals 20 (20, Kan.).  W. 46. S. 55.	As on No. 9.
30	†	†	As on No. 16, but numerals 20 (21, Kan.).  W. 47. S. 50.	"
31	†	†	As on No. 16, but numerals 20 (23, Kan.).  W. 43. S. 48.	"
32	†	†	As on No. 16, but numerals 20 (25, Kan.).  W. 46. S. 55.	"
33	†	†	As on No. 16, but numerals 20 (27, Kan.).  W. 48. S. 52.	"
34	†	†	As on No. 16, but numerals 20 (29, Kan.).  W. 47. S. 47.	"
35	†	†	As on No. 16, but numerals 20 (30, Kan.).  W. 46. S. 52.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
Æ 36	1	1	As on No. 16, but numerals 90 (31, Kan.).  W. 46. S. 53.	As on No. 9.   Pl. III. 5.	
37	1	1	Tiger standing to right; in double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 93. S. 70.	Battle-axe with edge to left; in double-lined circle with a row of dots between.   Pl. III. 9.	
38	1	1	As on No. 37.  W. 47. S. 52.	As on No. 37.	

## III

## HAIDAR 'ALĪ

A.H. 1174-1197.

A.D. 1761-1782.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>GOLD</b>	<i>N</i> 39	1	1	Figures of Śiva and Pār- vatī seated.  W. 52.5. S. 43.	Haider's initial ح on a granulated surface.  Pl. III. 10.
<b>COPPER</b>	<i>E</i> 40	Pattan (Seringa- petam)	1195 A.H.	Elephant with uplified tail, to right.  W. 188. S. 85.	هتین عرب سنة 1195  Pl. III. 11.

## IV

## TĪPŪ SULTĀN

A.H. 1197-1213.

A.D. 1782-1799.

## 1. PATTAN (SERINGAPATAM) MINT

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 41	1217 7 A.H.	HALF-MUHR.	
		<p>محمد</p> <p>دين احمد در جهان</p> <p>ح</p> <p>روشن رفتن حيدر صديقي مر</p> <p>۱۲۱۷</p> <p>پتن سال سراب سنه</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W. 106.5. S. -8.</p>	<p>مورالو</p> <p>السلطان</p> <p>حيدر</p> <p>تاريخ سال سنه</p> <p>العاذل چلوس سنه</p> <p>۱۲۱۷</p> <p>سوم بهاري سنه جلو</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>PL. III. 13.</p>
42 <sup>1</sup>	1198 1 A.H.	PAGODAS.	
		<p>ح</p> <p>(Haider's initial and regnal year 1)</p> <p>On a granulated surface in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W. 52.5. S. -49.</p> <p>This coin has no milling.</p>	<p>مورالو</p> <p>السلطان</p> <p>ح</p> <p>۱۱۹۸ هجر</p> <p>العاذل سنه</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>PL. III. 14.</p>

<sup>1</sup> As no mint is recorded on this coin it may not have been struck at Pattan.



	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
GOLD	N			
	43	1210 9 A.M.	<p>لار و تم</p> <p>۹</p> <p>۹۲۲۱ سنه</p> <p>(The <i>ruia</i> of Pattan is combined with the loop of the <i>pe</i>) In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p>W. 52-8. S. -5.</p>	<p>هو محمد</p> <p>السلطان</p> <p>حید</p> <p>۹۲۲۱</p> <p>الوالعادل سنه</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p>
	44	1220 10 A.M.	<p>As on No. 43, but regnal year .1</p> <p>W. 52. S. -54.</p>	<p>As on No. 43, but date .rrr</p> <p>PL. III. 15.</p>
	45	1221 11 A.M.	<p>"</p> <p>11</p> <p>W. 52-5. S. -55.</p>	<p>"</p> <p>۱۲۲۱</p>
			PANAMS.	
	46	1200 A.H.	<p>ح</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p>W. 8. S. -24.</p>	<p>۱۲۰۰</p> <p>ب</p> <p>عمر پتن</p>
	47	1215 A.M.	<p>As on No. 46.</p> <p>W. 8. S. -27.</p>	<p>۹۲۲۱</p> <p>سنه</p> <p>ب</p> <p>(The name of the mint has not fallen on the coin.)</p>

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>N</b>			<b>GOLD</b>
48	1216 A.M.	As on No. 46. W. 6. B. 3.	As on No. 46, but date ۱۲۱۶  Pl. III. 12.
49	1218 A.M.	" W. 5-8. B. 39.	" ۱۲۱۸
50	1219 A.M.	" W. 6. B. 3.	" ۱۲۱۹
51	1222 A.M.	" W. 5-5. B. 3.	" ۱۲۲۲

## DOUBLE-RUFER

<b>R</b>			<b>SILVER</b>
52	1200 A.M.	<p> احمد  دين در جهان  است  ح بش  روشن زلفش حيدر عرب  ۱۲۰۰  سال دلو سنه هجر </p> <p> In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between; on a field ornamented with dotted rosettes.  W. 355.  B. 135. </p>	<p> هو  السلطان  حيد  الو العادل بيوم بهار  سال دلو سنه جلوس </p> <p> In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between; on a field ornamented with dotted rosettes.  Pl. III. 13. </p>

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	As 53	1216 6 A.M.	محمد احمد دين در جهان است ح صرب روشن زقتم حيدر حيدر ۱۲۱۶ پتن سال سارا سنه On a plain field, in a double- lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 355. S. 1-42.	هو الو السلطان حیدر تاریخ سال سنم العادل جلوس سن سیوم بهاری سید ۱ جلر On a plain field, in a double- lined circle with a row of dots between.
	RUPES.			
	64	1200 4 A.H.	As on No. 52. W. 177. S. 1-02.	As on No. 52.  Pl. III. 17.
	55	1216 6 A.M.	As on No. 53, but <span>لغات</span> instead of <span>حیدر</span> W. 177. S. 1-02.	As on No. 53.
	56	1217 7 A.M.	As on No. 55, but date ۱۲۱۷ and cyclic year <span>سراب</span> W. 175. S. 1-0.	As on No. 55, but regnal year ۷
	57	1218 8 A.M.	As on No. 55, but date ۱۲۱۸ and cyclic year ۸ W. 175. S. 95.	Pl. IV. 1.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
58	1220 10 A.M.	As on No. 55, but date $\text{۱۲۲۰}$ and cyclic year $\text{محمد}$  W. 179. S. 1-02.	As on No. 55, but regnal year $\text{۱}$	SILVER
59	1223 13 A.M.	As on No. 55, but date $\text{۱۲۲۳}$ and cyclic year $\text{شار}$  W. 188. S. 1-0.	$\text{۲}$	

## HALF-RUPES.

60	1218 8 A.M.	<p>محمد دین احمد در جهان است ح عرب روشن زفتح حیدر عابد ۱۲۱۸ پنجم سال شتا سنه</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W. 85. S. -82.</p>	<p>مؤالو السلطان حیدر تاریخ سال سنه اعادل جلوس ۱۲۱۸ سیوم بهاری سنه جلو</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>PL. IV, 2.</p>	
61	1219 9 A.M.	As on No. 60, but date $\text{۱۲۱۹}$ and cyclic year $\text{زیرجد}$  W. 88. S. -83.	As on No. 60, but regnal year $\text{۲}$	



Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b> <i>AR</i>			
62	1217 7 A.M.	<p>محمد هو السلطان حيـد ١٢١٧ أبو العادل سنة</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W. 43. S. -65.</p>	<p>٧ سنة بأمر عـ ح يمين</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p>
63	1218 8 A.M.	<p>As on No. 62, but date ١٢١٨</p> <p>W. 43. S. -65.</p>	<p>As on No. 62, but regnal year ٨</p> <p>PL. IV. 3.</p>
<b>COPPER</b> <i>AE</i>			
64	1219 A.M.	<p>Elephant advancing to left, with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting, date ١٢١٩ above the tail; above the elephant a flag with a star enclosed in a square and outside the latter a row of dashes.</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W. 345. S. 1.28.</p>	<p>عثماني يمين عرب دار السلطنة</p> <p>Field with dotted rosettes and a five-branched tree-like mark near the lower margin.</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>PL. IV. 4.</p>
65	1224 A.M.	<p>Elephant to right, with trunk depressed: above the elephant a flag with the letter l and four dashes in the angles.</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W. 345. S. 1.2.</p>	<p>يمين عرب دار السلطنة</p> <p>سنة مولود مشتري</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p>

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>Æ</b>				<b>COPPER</b>
66	1225 A.H.	As on No. 65, but with letter ⤿ on the flag.  W. 331. S. 1-23.	As on No. 65, but date 1771	
67	"	As on No. 66.  W. 352. S. 1-21.	As on No. 66, but field orna- mented with dotted rosettes.  Pl. IV, 5.	
<b>PAIRAN</b>				
68	1200 A.H.	Elephant to left, with uplifted tail: date 1771 above the tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 167. S. -89.	پتن ب سر  Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
69	"	As on No. 68, but elephant to right.  W. 177. S. -88.	As on No. 68.	
70	1215 A.H.	As on No. 68, but date 1779  W. 177. S. -88.		
71	"	but " 1771  W. 171. S. -88.		
72	1216 A.H.	" 1771  W. 176. S. -82.	"	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	73	1217 A.M.	As on No. 68, but date 1771  W. 176. S. 1-0.	As on No. 68.   Pl. IV. 6.
	74	1218 A.M.	but " 1771  W. 176. S. -05.	"
	75	1219 A.M.	" 1771  W. 171. S. -05.	"
	76	1220 A.M.	" 1771  W. 176. S. -90.	"
	77	1221 A.M.	" 1771  W. 175. S. 1-0.	but plain field. <sup>78</sup>
	78	"	As on No. 69, but date 1771 above the elephant's back.  W. 163. S. -89.	As on No. 68, but plain field.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>R.</b> 78	1221 A.M.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant's back  ١٢٢١ سولطان  In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 170. S. -98.	زهرا بن سرب  Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	<b>COPPER</b>
80	1222 A.M.	As on No. 78, but date <i>rrri</i>  W. 173. S. -90.	As on No. 78.	
81	"	As on No. 79, but date <i>rrri</i>  W. 169. S. 1-0.	زهرا ب سرب  Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
82	"	Elephant to left with depressed tail: above the elephant's back  ١٢٢٢ سولطان  In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 177. S. 1-0.	As on No. 81, but plain field.	
83	1223 A.M.	Elephant to right with up- lifted tail: above the elephant  ١٢٢٣ سولطان  Traces of a lined circle.  W. 177. S. -95.	As on No. 81.	





Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>E</b> 90	1201 A.H.	As on No. 89, but date 1771 W. 86. S. 68.	As on No. 89.  Pl. IV. 9.
91	1215 A.H.	but 1771 W. 86. S. 72.	"
92	"	" 1771 W. 86. S. 68.	"
93	1216 A.H.	" 1771 W. 86. S. 66.	"
94	1217 A.H.	" 1771 W. 87. S. 77.	"
95	1218 A.H.	" 1771 W. 88. S. 77.	"
96	1219 A.H.	" 1771 W. 88. S. 80.	"

COPPER

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	A			
	97	1220 A.M.	As on No. 89, but date <i>rrr</i> above the elephant.  W. 88. S. 71.	As on No. 89.
	98	"	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date <i>rrr</i> . above the elephant. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 85. S. 78.	پش شرب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	99	1221 A.M.	As on No. 97, but date <i>rrr</i>  W. 87. S. 75.	As on No. 98.
	100	"	As on No. 98, but date <i>rrr</i>  W. 88. S. 75.	"
	101	1222 A.M.	but <i>rrr</i>  W. 86. S. 77.	"
	102	"	W. 86. S. 75.	پهرا ب شرب A dotted rosette in the upper part of the field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.






Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
<b>Æ 103</b>	1222 A.M.	As on No. 89, but date <i>eres</i> <b>W.</b> 87. <b>S.</b> -75.	As on No. 102, but field plain.	
<b>104</b>	1223 A.M.	As on No. 98, but date <i>eres</i> <b>W.</b> 85. <b>S.</b> -75.	As on No. 98.	
<b>105</b>	"	" <b>W.</b> 85. <b>S.</b> -7.	As on No. 102.	
<b>106</b>	"	As on No. 89, but date <i>eres</i> <b>W.</b> 88. <b>S.</b> -74.	but field plain.	
<b>107</b>	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter <i>ḡ</i> . In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. <b>W.</b> 89. <b>S.</b> -69.	 Two dotted rosettes in lower half of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. <b>PL IV. 11.</b>	
<b>108</b>	"	As on No. 107. <b>W.</b> 85. <b>S.</b> -73.	As on No. 107, but a rosette in the upper half of field and dots in the lower half.	
<b>109</b>	1225 A.M.	As on No. 107, but letter <i>ḡ</i> <b>W.</b> 88. <b>S.</b> -7.	As on No. 107, but date <i>eres</i> and rosettes in both upper and lower halves of field.	



	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	E 110	1226 A.M.	As on No. 107, but letter $\omega$ W. 85. S. 65.	As on No. 107, but date 1771 to right of upper part of field and no rosettes.
	111	No date	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 89. S. 75.	پتن عرب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	QUARTER-PAISAR.			
	112	1290 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date 1772 above the tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 42. S. 55.	پتن ب م Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	113	1215 A.M.	As on No. 112, but date 1718 W. 45. S. 57.	As on No. 112.
	114	"	but " 1719 W. 44. S. 55.	"
	115	1216 A.M.	" 1719 W. 43. S. 57.	"

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
E 116	1217 A.M.	As on No. 112, but date ۱۲۱۷ W. 43. S. -57.	As on No. 112	
117	1218 A.M.	but " ۱۲۱۷ W. 42. S. -57.		
118	1221 A.M.	As on No. 112, but date ۱۲۲۱ above the elephant's back. W. 43. S. 61.	پشن عرب  Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
119	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right with de- pressed tail : above the elephant's back the letter ل. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 42. S. -57.	۱۲۲۱ اختر ب عرب پشن  Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
120	1225 A.M.	As on No. 119, but letter ب W. 43. S. -54.	As on No. 119, but date ۱۲۲۱	
121	1226 A.M.	but " " ۱۲۲۱ W. 41. S. -5.	but " ۱۲۲۱	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			
	123	1226 A.M.	As on No. 121.  W. 42. S. 34.	As on No. 121, but the numeral of the date below the ر of اختر
			ONE-EIGHTH PAISAE.	
	123	1	Elephant to left: date illegible. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 18. S. 4.	پتن سرب  Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	124	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right with de- pressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter i. In a single-lined circle with a row of dots.  W. 20.5. S. 47.	پتن سرب ب شم پتن  Field plain. In a single-lined circle with a row of dots.  Pl. V. 2.
	125	Nodate	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 18.3. S. 49.	As on No. 123.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>2. NAGAR (BEDNŪR) MINT</b>			
<b>PAGODA.</b>			
<b>A/</b> 126	1200 4 A.H.	 <p>On a granulated surface: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p><b>W.</b> 51.5. <b>S.</b> .5.</p> <p>This coin has no milling.</p>	<p>هو ن السلطان</p>  <p>17..</p> <p>العادل سنة ٦٠٠</p> <p>in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between: dotted rosettes near upper and lower margins of field.</p> <p><b>Pl. V. 3.</b></p>
<b>FANAM.</b>			
127	1217 A.H.	 <p>In a single-lined circle.</p> <p><b>W.</b> 5.8. <b>S.</b> .26.</p>	<p>٧١٦</p>  <p>In a single-lined circle: a dotted rosette near the lower margin of field.</p>
<b>PAISAS.</b>			
<b>A</b> 128	1197 A.H.	<p>Elephant to right with uplifted tail: a rosette of seven dots above the elephant's neck.</p> <p>In a double-lined-circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p><b>W.</b> 193 <b>S.</b> .85.</p>	<p>١١٩٧</p> <p>سنة</p>  <p>In a single-lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p><b>Pl. V. 4.</b></p>



	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			
	129	1199 A.H.	As on No. 128, but no rosette.  W. 170. S. 85.	1199 ب مرنگر  In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Field with dotted rosettes.
	130	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplified tail; date ۱۲۰۰ above the ele- phant's tail. In a double-lined circle.  W. 172. S. 9.	مرنگر مرنگر  Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  Pl. V. 5.
	131	1215 A.H.	As on No. 130, but date ۱۲۱۵  W. 172. S. 88.	As on No. 130.
	132	1216 A.H.	but " ۱۲۱۶ (the first numeral missing) In a lined circle with a row of dots.  W. 160. S. 96.	"
	133	1218 A.H.	Elephant to left with uplified tail; date ۱۲۱۸ above the ele- phant's tail. In a lined circle.  W. 172. S. 95.	"
	134	1219 A.H.	As on No. 133, but date ۱۲۱۹  W. 176. S. 9.	"

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>Æ</b>				<b>COPPER</b>
135	1220 A.M.	As on No. 133, but date <i>rrr</i>  W. 176. S. -87.	As on No. 130.	
136	1221 A.M.	but <i>rrr</i> In a double-lined circle.  W. 176. S. 1-05.	"	
137	1222 A.M.	As on No. 133, but elephant's tail depressed and date <i>rrr</i>  W. 176. S. -95.	زمر ی مر نکر  Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
138	1223 A.M.	As on No. 137, but date <i>rrr</i>  W. 170. S. -9.	As on No. 137.	Pl. V, 6.
139	1224 A.M.	Elephant to left with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter <i>l</i> and date <i>rrr</i> near the right margin of field. In a lined circle.  W. 170. S. -95.	"	Pl. V, 7.
140	"	Elephant to right with de- pressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter <i>l</i> . In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 176. S. -95.	زمر ی مر نکر <i>rrr</i> سنة مولود  Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 141	1225 A.M.	As on No. 140, but letter ب W. 175. S. -93.	زفرا نگر سرب ۱۲۲۵ سنه مولودى  Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	142	1226 A.M.	but " " W. 170. S. -9.	As on No. 141, but date ۱۲۲۶
	143	1227 A.M.	" " W. 170. S. -93.	but " ۱۲۲۷  Pl. V. 9.
	HALF-PAYAS.			
	144	1200 A.M.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ۱۲۰۰ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. W. 86. S. -65.	نذر سرب  Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	145	1215 A.M.	As on No. 144, but date ۱۲۱۵ W. 87. S. -67.	As on No. 144.
	146	1217 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۲۱۷ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. W. 88. S. -73.	"

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>E</b> 147	1222 A. M.	As on No. 146, but date rrrr;  W. 89. B. 73.	بهرام ی ب عمر نگر  Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	<b>COPPER</b>
148	1225 A. M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter ب In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 90. B. 74.	بهرام نگر عمر ب — مولود rrrr  A dotted rosette near the upper margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
149	1226 A. M.	As on No. 148, but letter ټ  W. 80. B. 75.	As on No. 148, but date rrrr and no dotted rosette.	
<b>QUARTER-PAIRS.</b>				
150	1216 A. M.	Elephant to left with uplified tail: date rrrr above the elephant's tail. In a lined circle.  W. 45. B. 55.	نگر عمر ب  Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	Pl. V. 9.



Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>3. BANGALŪR MINT</b>			
<b>PAISA.</b>			
<b>COFFER</b> <b>Æ</b>	<b>151</b>	1219 A.M.    Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date 1171 above the ele- phant's tail. Margin indistinct.  W. 163. S. .89.	بنگالور پ س  Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	<b>152</b>	1215    Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date 1175 above the ele- phant's tail. In a double-lined circle.  W. 84. S. .7.	As on No. 151.
	<b>153</b>	1216 A.M.    As on No. 152, but date 1177  W. 87. S. .65.	"
	<b>154</b>	"    Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date 1171 above the ele- phant's tail. In a double-lined circle.  W. 86. S. .71.	"
	<b>155</b>	1217 A.M.    As on No. 154, but date 1177  W. 86. S. .75.	"

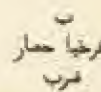
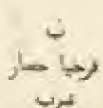
Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>Æ</b>			<b>COPPER</b>
156	1218 A.H.	As on No. 154, but date $\alpha \nu \nu$ W. 88. S. 88.	As on No. 151.
157	1219 A.H.	but $\alpha \nu \nu$ W. 89. S. 73.	"  Pl. V. 11.
QUARTER-PAISAB.			
158	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplited tail: date $\alpha \nu \nu$ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. W. 41. S. 55.	As on No. 151.
159	1215 A.H.	As on No. 158, but date $\alpha \nu \nu$ W. 41. S. 5.	"
160	1216 A.H.	Elephant to left with uplited tail: date $\alpha \nu \nu$ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. W. 41. S. 6.	"
161	1217 A.H.	As on No. 160, but date $\alpha \nu \nu$ W. 42. S. 59.	"  Pl. V. 12.
162	1218 A.H.	but $\alpha \nu \nu$ W. 42. S. 0.	"

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b> <i>Æ</i>			
ONE-EIGHTH PAISA.			
163	1219 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۱۷۱ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle.  W. 20. S. -45.	As on No. 131.          PL V. 10.
A. FAIZ HİŞÂR (GOOTY) MINT			
PAISAS.			
164	1213 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۱۷۱ in upper part of field. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes composed of four dots each between.  W. 170. S. -86.	حصار فیض سرب  Field with dotted rosettes. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes composed of four dots each between.  PL V. 13.
165	1216 A.M.	As on No. 164, but date ۱۱۷۱. Border doubtful.  W. 171. S. -87.	As on No. 164. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  PL V. 14.
166	"	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ۱۱۷۱ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle.  W. 176. S. -9.	As on No. 165.
167	1217 A.M.	As on No. 165, but date ۱۱۷۱.  W. 178. S. -93.	"

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>Æ</b> 168	1222 A.M.	As on No. 166, but date 1771 above the elephant's head. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 174. S. 9.	As on No. 165.	<b>COPPER</b>
HALF-PAISAS.				
169	1215 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date 1771 above the elephant's tail. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes between composed of four dots each.  W. 85. S. 67.	Field plain. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes between composed of four dots each.	حصار لميش ب عمر
170	1216 A.M.	As on No. 169, but date 1771 in upper part of field.  W. 86. S. 68.	As on No. 169.	
171	"	As on No. 170. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 89. S. 72.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
172	1217 A.M.	As on No. 171, but date 1771  W. 83. S. 7.	As on No. 171, but a four-dotted rosette in the loop of the ض	
173	1218 A.M.	but 1771  W. 84. S. 7.	As on No. 171, but a seven-dotted rosette in the loop of the ض	



COPPER	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	174	1222 A.M.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date <i>rrri</i> in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 85. S. 7.	As on No. 171, but an eight- dotted rosette in the loop of the ش    Pl. V. 13.
	175	1223 A.M.	As on No. 174, but date <i>rrri</i>  W. 84. S. -65.	As on No. 174.
QUARTER-PANNA.				
	176	..	Elephant to right with de- pressed tail: date <i>rrri</i> (in error for <i>rrri</i> ) in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 49. S. 57.	حمار فیش .....  A seven-dotted rosette in the loop of the ش In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  Pl. V. 16.
	177	†	Elephant to right with de- pressed tail: date and letter (f) <i>rrri</i> (the last numeral cut away) in upper part of field. Border doubtful.  W. 43. S. 55.	اخر ب فیش حمار  In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	178	11225 A.M.	Elephant to right with de- pressed tail: letter ب in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 46. S. 56.	As on No. 177, but date <i>rrri</i> (probably in error for <i>rrri</i> ) above the word اختر

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>Æ</b> 179	11228 A.M.	As on No. 178, but letter $\omega$  W. 42. S. 5.	As on No. 177. Border doubtful.	<b>COPPER</b>
				PL. V. 17.
<b>5. FARRUKH-YÂB HİŞÂR (CHITALDRÜG) MINT</b>				
PAIRAS.				
180	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۱۲۱ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.  W. 176. S. 95.	  Three dotted rosettes in upper part of field and one near the middle of the right margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.	
181	1217 A.M.	As on No. 180, but date ۱۱۲۱  W. 174. S. 85.	As on No. 180, but additional dotted rosettes across the field near its middle.	
182	1218 A.M.	As on No. 180, but date ۱۱۲۱  W. 174. S. 83.	As on No. 181.	
HALF-PAIRAS:				
183	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۱۲۱ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.  W. 89. S. 75.	  Two dotted rosettes in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.	PL. VI. 1

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	184	1217 A.M.	As on No. 183, but date ۱۱۷۱ W. ۵۵. S. 8.	As on No. 183, but three dotted rosettes in upper part of field and two towards the centre
	185	1218 A.M.	but ۱۱۷۱ W. 87. S. 78.	As on No. 184.
6. KALIKOT (CALICUT) MINT				
FANAM.				
GOLD	186	1218 A.M.	☪ In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 6. S. 27.	۱۲۱۸ — کلیکوت In a lined circle.
	187	"	As on No. 186. W. 6. S. 26.	As on No. 186, but date ۱۱۷۱ PL. VI. 2.
PAISAS.				
COPPER	188	1199 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. In a dotted circle. W. 176. S. 3.	۱۱۹۹ — کلیکوت — — PL. VI. 3.
	189	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ۱۲۰۰ in upper part of field. In double-lined circle. W. 173. S. 32.	کلیکوت — Dotted rosettes in field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>E</b> 190	1215 A.M.	As on No. 189, but date ۱۱۷۱ In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 173. S. -93.	As on No. 189.	<b>COPPER</b>
191	"	As on No. 190.  W. 175. S. -87.	As on No. 189, but last letter of mint town ٢	PL VI. 4.
QUARTER-PAISA.				
192	1	Elephant to right with uplified tail.  W. 45. S. -5.	کلیکوت	
7. FARRUKHĪ (FEROKE) MINT				
FANAM.				
<b>N</b> 193	1216 A.M.	ح  In a lined circle with a row of dots  W. 5. S. -3.	۱۱۷۱ برخی  In a lined circle with a row of dots.	<b>GOLD</b>  PL VI. 5.
194	1217 A.M.	As on No. 193.  W. 6. S. -27.	As on No. 193, but date ۱۱۷۱	



Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COFFER</b>			
E 195	1218 A.M.	<p style="text-align: center;">DOUBLE-PAISA.</p> <p>Elephant advancing to right, with trunk upraised as in the act of saluting, date ۱۲۱۸ above the tail which is depressed: above the elephant a flag with a star enclosed in a square and outside the latter a row of dashes. Traces of a lined circle at the margin.</p> <p>W. 342. S. 1-3.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">عشائی فرقی سرب دار السلطنت</p> <p>Field plain. Traces of a lined circle at the margin.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. VI. 6.</p>
196	1217 A.M.	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISAS.</p> <p>Elephant to left with uplified tail: date ۱۲۱۷ in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W. 181. S. 95.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">فرقی ب سرب</p> <p>Three dotted rosettes near the lower margin. In a lined circle with a row of dots between.</p>
197	1218 A.M.	<p>As on No. 196, but date ۱۲۱۹</p> <p>W. 172. S. 97.</p>	<p>As on No. 196.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. VI. 7.</p>
<b>GOLD</b>			
N 198	1219	<p style="text-align: center;">PAGODA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">فاروقی شہید حور سواد سنہ</p> <p>The initial ح of Haider is united with the ye of Fārūqī in the top line. In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p>W. 51-5. S. 55.</p> <p>This coin has no milling.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">هو محمد السلطان سنہ ۱۲۱۹ الوالعادل سنہ</p> <p>A few small dotted rosettes in field. In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. VI. 8.</p>

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>RUPYEE</b>			
<b>R.</b> 199	1218 A.M.	<p>محمد احمد دين در جهان است ح عرب روشن زلفه حيدر اما شيد مواد سال شتا خور سنة ۱۲۱۸</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p>W. 178. S. 1.</p>	<p>هو الو السلطان حيد تاريخ سال سنه العاذل جلوس سليم بهاري سنة ۱۲۱۸</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p>Pl. VI. 9.</p>
<b>PAISA.</b>			
<b>R.</b> 200	1217 A.M.	<p>Elephant to left with uplifted tail; date ۱۲۱۷ above the elephant's tail. In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p>W. 172. S. -9.</p>	<p>مواد شيد خور ب مر</p> <p>Three marks resembling arrow-heads in field. In a lined circle with dots arranged in groups of three each.</p> <p>Pl. VI. 10.</p>
<b>9. KHĀLIQĀBĀD (DINDIGUL) MINT.</b>			
<b>HALF-PAISA.</b>			
<b>R.</b> 201	"	<p>Elephant to left with uplifted tail; date ۱۲۱۷ in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.</p> <p>W. 82. S. -67.</p>	<p>خالي اباد عرب</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.</p> <p>Pl. VI. 11.</p>

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>QUARTER-PAISAR.</b>			
<b>COPPER</b>	<b>Æ</b>		
202	1215 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date १११४ (for १११६) in upper part of field. In a lined circle with short oblique lines.  W. 40. S. -32.	خالن اباد عرب  In a lined circle with short oblique lines.  Pl. VI. 12.
203	"	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ११११ (for ११११) in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with short oblique lines between.  W. 39. S. -53.	As on No. 202. In a double-lined circle with short oblique lines between.
<b>10. ZAFARĀBĀD (GURRAMKONDA) MINT</b>			
<b>HALF-PAISAR.</b>			
204	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ११११ in upper part of field. No border visible.  W. 88. S. -7.	ظفرآباد عرب  Dotted rosettes in field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Pl. VI. 13.
205	1218 A.M.	As on No. 204, but date ११११  W. 92. S. -67.	As on No. 204.
<b>11. NAZARBĀR (MYSORE) MINT</b>			
<b>HALF-PAISAR.</b>			
206	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ११११ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.  W. 85. S. -8.	ظفرآباد عرب  Dotted rosettes in field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Pl. VI. 14.





Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Mysore	1	HALF-RUPY. <span style="float: right;">.....</span>	
			..... اعل شاه عالم ..... Dotted rosettes in field. W. 89. S. 65.	..... منت ..... سنة جلوس ..... A crescent to left of regnal year. Dotted rosettes in field. Pl. VII. 2.
			QUARTER-RUPY. <span style="float: right;">....</span>	
			..... اعل شاه عالم ..... Dotted rosettes in field. W. 43. S. 54.	..... منت ..... سنة جلوس ..... A crescent to left of regnal year. Dotted rosettes in field. Pl. VII. 3.
			.....	
212	"	1214 A.R.	Figure of Chāmundi dancing, facing front. In a dotted circle. W. 42. S. 54.	کشن راج ۱۲۱۴ سنة دولت جلوس فرمهي سر In a dotted circle. Pl. VII. 4
214	"	1243 A.H.	As on No. 212. W. 43. S. 55.	As on No. 212, but date ۱۲۲۱
215	"	1244 A.H.	W. 41.5. S. 56.	but ۱۲۲۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				
A 216	Mysore	11248 A. D.	As on No. 213. W. 41. S. -55.	As on No. 213, but date 1774 (the numeral 7 is somewhat doubtful).
ONE-EIGHTH RUPEE.				
217	†	†	Figure of Chāmundi dancing, facing front. In a dotted circle. W. 24.5. S. -44.	$\frac{3}{\frac{1000}{100}}$ (Mayilihana, Kan.) In a dotted circle. Pl. VII. 5.
ONE-SIXTEENTH RUPEE.				
218	†	†	Figure of Chāmundi dancing, facing front. In a dotted circle. W. 13.5. S. 34.	$\frac{3}{\frac{1000}{100}}$ (Mayilihana, Kan.) In a dotted circle. Pl. VII. 7.
TWENTY CASH.				
E 219	†	†	Elephant to left with trunk and ear depressed: in upper part of field ३५ (Śrī, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a dotted circle. W. 136. S. -84.	$\frac{200000}{200000}$ XX CASH (Mayilī Kōṣa iṣṣattu, Kan.) In a dotted circle.
220	†	†	As on No. 219. W. 142. S. -84.	As on No. 219, but 114490
221	†	†	As on No. 219. W. 141. S. -78.	but $\frac{2}{11248}$ Pl. VII. 6.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 222	1	1	As on No. 219. In a lined circle with a row of dots.  W. 138. S. -88.	As on No. 219, but with 120 (Chd., Kan.) above the first line of inscription. In a lined circle with a row of dots.  Pl. VII. 8.
	223	1	1	Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed: above the elephant ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (Chāmūṇḍi, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots.  W. 135. S. -9.	$\frac{\text{ಶ್ರೀ}}{\text{ಮಯಲಿ ಕಡು}} \\ \frac{\text{ಮಯಲಿ ಕಡು}}{\text{ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು}}$ ( <i>Krishna, mayili Kḍu</i> <i>ippattu, Kan.</i> ) In a lined circle with a row of dots.  Pl. VII. 9.
	224	1	1	As on No. 223.  W. 138. S. -9.	As on No. 223, but xxzay
TEN CASH.					
	225	1	1	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed: in upper part of field ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a lined circle with a row of dots.  W. 71. S. -67.	$\frac{120}{\text{ಮಯಲಿ}} \\ \frac{\text{ಮಯಲಿ}}{\text{ಮಯಲಿ}}$ ( <i>Chd., mayili Kḍu 10, Kan.</i> ) In a lined circle with a row of dots.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
226	1	1	Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed: above the elephant श्री (Śrī, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (Chāmundī, Kan.). In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 70. S. 7.	ಶ್ರೀ ಮಯಿ ಕರು ಹತ್ತು Y CASH (Krishna, mayi Kāru hatu, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. VII. 10.	COPPER
227	1	1	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed: above the elephant the sun and moon. In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 41.5. S. 58.	ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ರಾ ವಾ Pl. VII. 11.	
228	1	1	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed: in upper part of field ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. Traces of a dotted circle. W. 33. S. 5.	Y CASH ಮಯಿ ಕರು ಶ್ರೀ (Mayi Kāru Ś, Kan.) Traces of a dotted circle.	
229	1	1	Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed: above the elephant ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (Chāmundī, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 34. S. 5.	ಶ್ರೀ ಮಯಿ ಕರು ಶ್ರೀ (Krishna, mayi Kāru Ś, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots.	



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>TWENTY-FIVE CASH.</b>				
<b>COPPER</b> <b>A</b> <b>230</b>	Mysore	1	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplified: above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಚಂದ್ರ (Chandru, Kan.) In a double-lined circle and row of dots between.  W. 168-5. S. 1-65.	In centre ಶ್ರೀ (Krishna Kan.). In a lined circle. In margin ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು 25 (Mayili Kāsu 25, Kan.) XX CASH قسري سوري In a double-lined circle and row of dots between.  PL. VII. 12.
<b>231</b>	"	1	As on No. 230.  W. 173. S. 95.	As on No. 230, but HRAC VII
<b>TWELVE AND A HALF CASH.</b>				
<b>232</b>	"	1	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplified: above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a double-lined circle and row of dots between.  W. 88. S. 69.	ಶ್ರೀ (Krishna Kan.) ب قسري سوري 12½ (12½, Kan.) In a double-lined circle and row of dots between.  PL. VII. 13.
<b>SIX AND A QUARTER CASH.</b>				
<b>233</b>	"	1	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplified: above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a double-lined circle and row of dots between.  W. 41. S. 55.	ಶ್ರೀ (Krishna Kan.) قسري سوري In a double-lined circle and row of dots between.  PL. VII. 14.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TWENTY CASH.				
Æ 234	Mysore	1834 A.D.	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: above the lion ॐ (Śrī, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಮಯಲಿ ಕಾಂ (Mayali Kāṁ, Kan.): below the lion the date 1834. In a lined circle with a row of dots.  W. 138. S. -88.	COPPER
				In centre ॐ (Krishṇa, Kan.)  ملاي كاش  In margin ಮಯಲಿ ಕಾಂ ೨೦ (Mayali Kāṁ 20, Kan.) MILAY XX CASH
235	"	1835 A.D.	As on No. 234, but date 1835.  W. 131. S. -86.	As on No. 234, but MILAY for MILAY
236	"	1836 A.D.	but 1836  W. 140.3. S. -85.	As on No. 235.  PL. VIII. 15.
237	"	1839 A.D.	1839  W. 138. S. -82.	
238	"	1841 A.D.	1841  W. 141. S. -8.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TEX. CASH.				
<b>COPPER</b> <i>R</i> 239	Mysore	1833 A.D.	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: above the lion <i>ಶ್ರೀ</i> (Sri, Kan.) with sun to left of this and the moon to right: below the lion the date 1833. In a lined serrated circle.  W. 68. S. -09.	<i>ಶ್ರೀ</i> (Krishna, Kan.) 10 <i>ಪೈ</i> ಪು  In a lined serrated circle  PL VIII. 18.
240	"	1834 A.D.	As on No. 239, but date 1834.  W. 69. S. -73.	As on No. 239.
241	"	1837 A.D.	but " 1837  W. 69.5. S. -66.	but 01 for "10"
242	"	1838 A.D.	" 1838  W. 69. S. -88.	As on No. 241.
243	"	1841 A.D.	" 1841  W. 67. S. -7.	As on No. 239.
244	"	1842 A.D.	" 1842  W. 67. S. -7.	As on No. 241.





	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	E 251	Mysore	1839 A.D.	As on No. 246, but date 1839.  W. 33. S. 52.	As on No. 246. In a dotted circle.
	252	"	1840 A.D.	but 1840  W. 31-5. S. 51.	As on No. 246.
	253	"	1841 A.D.	" 1841  W. 34. S. 48.	"
	254	"	1842 A.D.	" 1842  W. 35. S. 5.	"
	255	"	1843 A.D.	" 1843  W. 33-5. S. 53.	"
	256	"	1834 A.D.	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted; below the lion the date 1834. <sup>1</sup>  W. 17. S. 4.	ॐ (Krishna, Kan) 28 سور سور  PL. VIII. 16.

<sup>1</sup> The die contained ॐ (Kr. Kan.) with the sun and moon above the lion and a dotted or serrated marginal boundary line on both the obverse and reverse, but traces of these are only met with on a few of the coins.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
<i>Æ</i> 257	Mysore	1839 A.D.	As on No. 256, but date 1839.  W. 16. S. -44.	As on No. 256.	
258	"	1840 A.D.	but " 1840  W. 16. S. -4.	"	
259	"	1843 A.D.	" 1843  W. 16. S. -42.	"	

# MISCELLANEOUS SOUTH INDIAN COINS

## INTRODUCTION

The coins here catalogued are arranged in four groups:—

- I. Coins issued by the French Compagnie des Indes;
- II. Coins of the East India Company;
- III. Coins of Travancore, Cochin, and Pudukkottai States;
- IV. A coin of one of the Āli Rajas of Cannanore.

The coins of the first series, with the exception of a good set of rupees, are by no means representative of the issues from the Pondicherry mint. Those of the East India Company exhibit still greater deficiencies, and are practically confined to the silver coins issued nominally from the Arcot mint and the one-fifth rupees which circulated on the Malabar Coast. The coins of Mysore are dealt with separately in this volume; those of Travancore and Cochin comprise only a few of the more modern types, and some coins from the former State have already appeared in the first volume of this Catalogue. These and other South Indian coins, notably some of the gold pagodas, are figured on Plate XXX of that volume.

The French obtained the right to coin rupees from Nawab Dost 'Alī Khān of Arcot in 1736, and the actual coinage commenced at Pondicherry in December of that year (*Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai*, vol. i, p. 8), i. e. in the year 1149 A.H., or the nineteenth year of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh. These rupees, which bear the distinctive mark of a crescent, were continued in the reigns of Ahmad Shāh, 'Alamgir II, and Shāh 'Ālam II, except during the periods 1761-3, 1778-83, 1793-1802, and 1803-16, when Pondicherry was in British occupation. After the last restoration of the town, coinage was resumed in 1817, and the rupees from this period onwards up to 1839, when the mint was finally closed, bear the date 1221 A.H. and the forty-fifth or last regnal year of Shāh 'Ālam (A.D. 1806). The same inscription is met with on the obverse of these coins in the case of the first three emperors, while a different one is met with in those of Shāh 'Ālam; the reverse inscription is the same in all. The collection does not contain any examples of the half or other divisions of the rupee, and it may be added that these coins are still unrepresented in the Madras Museum.

One of the most interesting coins in the collection is the large thin rupee (No. 39), which according to Zay was issued for the French settlement of Mahé on the Malabar Coast, ceded to France in 1726.



It differs from all the other coins of the Pondicherry mint in having a milled edge, and the size of the flan enables the entire inscription to be shown on each side. The rarity of this coin suggests that it may have been prepared experimentally, and in any case the distinctive peculiarities would probably handicap its use among people who were accustomed to thick unmilled coins. The Mahé fanams, of which five went to a rupee, exhibit on the obverse the quaint legend فرانسى كىنى (Frans Kanpani = French Company), while the reverse bears the Hindustani name of the mint-town بهلچرى (Bhulcheri = Pondicherry), the letter P and the date.

The Indo-French copper coins are represented by three dodus or four-kas pieces and a single-kas, all bearing the name of the mint-town in Tamil on the reverse. The only single-kas in the collection belongs to a type which is attributed by Zay to the Dutch, during their occupation of Pondicherry from 1693 to 1698, because it bears the so-called Kāli symbol which appears on the Negapatam copper coins. This device, which is possibly a very degenerate representation of the human figure found on many Chola, Pandyan, and Ceylon coins, was perhaps copied by the Dutch from the Tanjore gold fanams, but as the coin in question is still met with in considerable numbers it appears not unlikely that it was a true French issue.

The coins of the East India Company without date or indication of the mint, although they were all issued from Madras, consist of the single and half-fanams first struck during the reign of Charles II, and a small selection of the series with value expressed in English, Persian, Tamil, and Telugu, which appeared between 1807 and 1812. The two-anna piece (No. 7) is noticeable on account of its rarity.

The Company obtained permission to coin Arcot rupees from the Nawāb Sadatalla Khān Bahādur, Subah of Arcot, in November 1742, but the right does not appear to have been exercised till 1759, as the earliest coins bear the name of 'Ālamgir II and the sixth year of his reign. The thick unmilled rupee was probably in circulation from the latter date till its supersession by the oblique milled coins, early in the nineteenth century. The exact date on which the oblique or earliest milling was introduced has not been recorded, but it was followed in 1818 by the indented-cord variety. All the Arcot coins minted at Madras bear the lotus flower mint-mark, while the set issued from 1823 to 1825 at the Calcutta mint carries a cinquefoil; the larger coins of this issue are provided with straight milling, but in the two- and one-anna pieces it is oblique. Attention may be directed to two of the coins of the Arcot series (Nos. 13 and 17), in which there is an error in the date. It will be seen that while the old Arcot rupee weighed 177 grains, the oblique milled rupee was as much as ten grains in excess of this, and finally in the coins struck from 1818



onwards the weight was reduced to 180 grains. The coin numbered 21 is of quarter-rupee size, but weighs only 28½ grains and is perhaps a proof; the rupee No. 11 and half-rupee No. 19 possibly belong to the same category and were in all probability not issued for use.

The silver coins which circulated on the Malabar Coast were struck at Bombay, and like the Mahé fanam already referred to, were equivalent in value to one-fifth of a rupee. They comprise two varieties which were issued in 1799 and 1803 respectively, for Tellicherry, and a third older type, without direct evidence of locality, which is usually attributed to Cannanore, though it probably had a wider circulation. This last coin appears to have been first issued during the reign of Muhammad Shāh, and a specimen bearing the date 1181 A.H. (A.D. 1719) and the mint-name منبى (Munbai = Bombay) is known (*vide* S. Lane-Poole, *Coins of the Moghul Emperors of Hindustan in the Brit. Mus.*, Pl. XXXI, No. 68).<sup>1</sup>

The small series of Native State coins presents few features of interest; those of Travancore are all modern, while those of Cochin have already been described by Sir Walter Elliot. Of the latter State there are two varieties of double- and single-puttans, viz. an earlier type coined from about 1790 onwards, with the curious arrangement of lines and dots met with on the well-known 'virarāya' gold fanams which has been variously interpreted as representing a cannon and shot, a plough, or the signs of the zodiac, and a later type coined in 1856-8, with the figure of Śiva. The two Pudukkottai coins, which represent the complete coinage of this State, consist of an earlier variety minted locally, and a later one coined in England since about 1890, each being equal in value to one-twentieth of an anna. Although the language of the State is Tamil, the coins bear a Telugu inscription, copied from some of the small Nayaka coins which previously had an extensive circulation in the neighbouring parts of Southern India.

The Āl Rājas 'or lords of the deep',<sup>2</sup> so called from their sovereignty over the Laccadive Islands, were Muhammadan chiefs of some importance at Cannanore on whom the above title<sup>3</sup> is said to have been conferred in the middle of the sixteenth century. Their silver coins, which frequently bear blundered dates, were, according to Marsden, issued at any rate as early as 1731 and as late as 1788: like the earlier East India Company and French Mahé issues, with which they no doubt competed, their value was one-fifth of a rupee.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Walter Elliot (*Coins of Southern India*, p. 187) refers to this coin as the old *offi* (silver) fanam, and states that it was originally coined tentatively in Bombay in A.D. 1739.

<sup>2</sup> The word Āl is probably derived from the Malayalam *āla*, the sea.

# I. COINS ISSUED BY THE FRENCH COMPAGNIE DES INDES

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
		1. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF MUHAMMAD SHĀH		
		A.H. 1131-1161.	A.D. 1712-1743.	
Al 1	— 24	محمد شاه پادشاه غاز شاه سکه مبارک	مانوس میسنت ۲۴ سنة جاویر عرب ارکات	SILVER
		W. 178. S. -90.		
2	115- 23	As on No. 1, but 118- to right of top line.	As on No. 1, but regnal year 24	
		W. 176.5. S. -89.		PL VIII L
3	— 26	As on No. 1.	but	
		W. 175.5. S. -87.		
		2. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF AHMAD SHĀH		
		A.H. 1161-1167.	A.D. 1743-1754.	
4	— 1	احمد شاه بهادر پادشاه غاز شاه سکه مبارک	مانوس میسنت احمد سنة جاویر عرب ارکات	
		W. 172. S. -93.		

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 5	— 2	As on No. 4.  W. 175.2. S. 1.00.	As on No. 4, but regnal year r  PI. VIII. 2.
	6	1164 3	As on No. 4, but date 1117* (1) above top line on left.  W. 174. S. .95.	but "
	7	— 4	As on No. 4.  W. 174.2. S. .98.	" "
	8	— 5	"  W. 175.5. S. .95.	" "
	9	— 6	"  W. 175. S. .95.	" "
	10	1167 7	As on No. 4, but date . . . r above top line on left.  W. 165.5. S. .90.	" "
3. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF 'ĀLAMGĪR II				
			A.D. 1167-1173.	A.D. 1754-1759.
11	— 1		عالمگیر بادشاہ غازی سکہ مبارک  W. 171.2. S. .97	نمالوس میمنت احد سنہ چلوس سرب ارکات  PI. VIII. 2.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R. 12	— 2	As on No. 11. W. 177-8. S. -95.	As on No. 11, but regnal year 2
13	11-- 3	As on No. 11, but date 11-- to right of upper line. Part of a lined border. W. 173. S. -99.	but
14	— 4	As on No. 11. W. 176-5. S. -94.	

4. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF  
SHĀH ‘ĀLAM II

A.H. 1173-1221.

A.D. 1759-1806.

15	"	جامی دین الله محمد شاه سایه فضل شاه عالم باد سکه زد بر تخت کشور W. 175-3. S. 1-00.	عالموس میت ۳۴ سنة جلوس شرب ارکات
16	— 5	As on No. 15. W. 179-5. S. -96.	As on No. 15, but regnal year 5
17	— 8	W. 174. S. -98.	

SILVER



	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	18	1183 9	As on No. 15, but date 1183 under ١١٨٣ W. 160. S. -90.	As on No. 15, but regnal year 1
	19	1184 9	As on No. 18, but date 1184 W. 175. S. -98.	As on No. 18.
	20	1184 10	As on No. 19, but date 1184 W. 175-5. S. -98.	As on No. 18, but regnal year 1.
	21	1185 10	As on No. 18, but date 1185 W. 174. S. -99.	As on No. 20. Part of a lined border.
	22	1186 11	but " 1186 W. 174-5. S. -95.	As on No. 15, but regnal year 1
	23	1187 12	" 1187 W. 176-5. S. -95.	but "
	24	1188 13	" 1188 W. 177. S. -95.	" Pl. VIII 4.
	25	1189 14	" 1189 W. 178. S. -93.	" 17


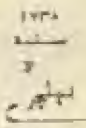



Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
26	1190 15	As on No. 18, but date 111. W. 177-8. S. -97.	As on No. 15, but regnal year 18
27	1191 16	but " (111) W. 177. S. -96.	but " 17 Part of a lined border.
28	1197 22	" -11v W. 178-8. S. -97.	As on No. 15, but regnal year 22
29	1199 24	" (111) W. 174. S. -96.	" 22
30	1200 25	" 17.. W. 178. S. -92.	" 28
31	1201 26	" 17..1 W. 175-3. S. -97.	" 25
32	1202 27	" 17..2 W. 177. S. -90.	" 26
33	1203 28	" -17..2 W. 173-4. S. -90.	" 27

SILVER

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R 34	— 29	As on No. 18, but date has not fallen on this coin.  W. 179.5. S. .91.	As on No. 15, but regnal year 11
	35	1205 30	As on No. 15, but date (v.s.  W. 178. S. .87.	but      "
	36	1205 31	but      " — -- . 1  W. 171. S. .87.	" P1
	37	— 43	" — -- P1 (in error for — -- 11)  W. 178.2. S. .91.	" P2
	38	1220 45	" 177.  W. 177. S. .97.	" P3

## 5. COINS STRUCK FOR MAHÉ

29	1199 24	<p>حلى دين الله محمد  شاه 1199  شاه قتل شاه عالم باد  شاه  زد بر ملت کشور</p> <p>In a lined border.</p> <p>W. 177.8. S. 1.28</p> <p><i>Zay, Hist. Month. Colon. Franç. Supplément (1904), p. 20.</i></p>	<p>مازوس  میمنت  ۱۱۹۹  شاه جلوس  شاه  ارکات</p> <p>In a lined border. An irregular corded milling.</p>
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Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>A</b>				<b>SILVER</b>
40	1738 A.D.	<p>  </p> <p>W. 34. S. -52.</p>	<p>  </p> <p>Letter P for Pondicherry.</p>	
41	1750 A.D.	<p>As on No. 40.</p> <p>W. 34.5. S. -55.</p>	<p>As on No. 40, but date 1750.</p> <p>Pl. VIII. 5.</p>	
42	1751 A.D.	<p>"</p> <p>W. 35.8. S. -55.</p>	<p>(1751)</p>	
<b>6. COINS STRUCK FOR PONDICHERRY</b>				
<b>E</b>				<b>COPPER</b>
43	?	<p>Large fleur-de-lis.</p> <p>W. 58. S. -60.</p>	<p>Tamil inscription in three lines, with a dividing line between the first and second lines.</p> <p>  Pudu   chhi   ri </p> <p>Pl. VIII. 6.</p>	
44	?	<p>As on No. 43, but fleur-de-lis smaller.</p> <p>W. 61.2. S. -60.</p>	<p>As on No. 43.</p>	
45	1836 A.D.	<p>Crowned bird (Gallus cock) facing left, with its right foot on a globe and the left on a bar. Under the bar the date 1836.</p> <p>W. 62. S. -64.</p>	<p>"</p>	Pl. VIII. 7.
46	?	<p>Unrecognizable design, perhaps a degenerate representation of a human figure.</p> <p>W. 22.5. S. -39.</p>	<p>Part of a dotted border.</p>	



## II. COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY ISSUED FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>		
<b>R</b>		
<b>1</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1. COINS WITHOUT DATE OR MINT</b></p> <p>Half-length figure of Vishnu, with an arrangement of dots on either side of the head.</p> <p><b>W.</b> 27.5. <b>S.</b> -37.</p>	<p>Two linked C's. (Cipher of Charles II.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>PL. VIII. 10.</b></p>
	<i>Catal. Coins Ind. Mus., vol. i, Pl. XXX, fig. 19.</i>	
<b>2</b>	<p>Full-length figure of Vishnu, with left hand holding a club which rests on the ground.</p> <p><b>W.</b> 15. <b>S.</b> -34.</p>	<p>As on No. 1.</p>
<b>3</b>	<p>Gōpuram of a temple with nine stars on either side, surrounded by a garter with buckle on which is inscribed:—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HALF PAGODA</b> نیم ہون پہولی</p> <p>Part of a dotted border. Oblique milling.</p> <p><b>W.</b> 325. <b>S.</b> 1-43.</p>	<p>Erect figure of Vishnu with hanging lamps on either side, surrounded by three circles of dots and the whole enclosed in a ribbon with forked ends above, separated by a star. On the ribbon inscriptions in Tamil and Telugu ('half a flower pagoda').</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>பொது பூக்கொடி (Tam.)</i> <i>అరవై పదిహేడు (Tel.)</i></p>
<b>4</b>	<p>As on No. 3, but inscribed:—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>QUARTER PAGODA</b> چار ہون پہولی</p> <p>Oblique milling.</p> <p><b>W.</b> 162.3. <b>S.</b> 1-05.</p>	<p>As on No. 3, but two circles of dots around the figure and inscriptions:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>பொது பூக்கொடி</i> <i>అరవై పదిహేడు</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>PL. VIII. 8.</b></p>

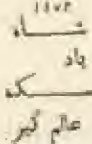

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>		
AR 5	A garter with buckle on which is inscribed:— <b>DOUBLE PANAM</b> . In centre <b>دو پانم</b> Oblique milling.  W. 26.8. S. 60.	Ribbon with forked ends above, separated by a star, on which is <b>இரண்டு பானம்</b> ('two panams'). In centre in two lines <b>இரண்டு ரூபை</b> ('two rûkalu').
6	As on No. 5, but on garter <b>PANAM</b> , and in centre <b>பனம்</b> Oblique milling.  W. 11.8. S. 45.	As on No. 5, but on ribbon <b>பானம்</b> ('panam') and in centre <b>ரூபை</b> ('rûka').  PL VIII. 11.
7	As on No. 5, but on garter two <b>ANNAS</b> , and in centre, in two lines, <b>دو آنه روپيه</b> Part of a dotted border. Oblique milling.  W. 22.8. S. 65.	As on No. 5, but on ribbon <b>இரண்டு அன்னா</b> ('two annas'), and in centre, in two lines <b>இரண்டு அரூபை</b> ('two annas'). Part of a dotted border.

## 2. COINS OF THE ARCOT MINT

Munn.		<b>GOLD</b>
AN 8	<p>1146 محمد بن ابدین محمد عالم گیس</p> <p>بادشاہ غازی</p> <p>سکہ مبارک</p> <p>Dotted rim on face. Indented cori milling.</p> <p>W. 180.5. S. 1.10.</p>	<p>مالوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>ستہ جلوس</p> <p>غریب</p> <p>ارکات</p> <p>Dotted rim on face. Lotus mint-mark before regnal year.</p>

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	<b>REVERS.</b>	
At 9	As on No. 8, but only central portion of inscription on the coin. No milling.  W. 177. S. -84.	As on No. 8, but only central portion of inscription on the coin.
10	As on No. 8. A single-lined border. Oblique milling.  W. 187-5. S. 1-08.	As on No. 8. A single-lined border.
11	Dotted rim on face; Oblique milling not reaching the edge.  W. 177. S. 1-10.	Dotted rim on face.
12	Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling.  W. 180-75. S. 1-10.	"
13	As on No. 8, but date 1157, in error for 1156. Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling.  W. 181. S. 1-10.	"
14	As on No. 8. Dotted rim on face (the dots ex- cavated). Straight milling.  W. 180-75. S. 1-07.	As on No. 8, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil or rose instead of a lotus. Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated).

Pl. VIII. 2.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
<b>HALF-RUPYEE.</b>		
		<b>SILVER</b>
15	As on No. 8. A single-lined border. Oblique milling. <b>W.</b> 90-75. <b>S.</b> -88.	As on No. 8. A single-lined border.
16	Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling. <b>W.</b> 91-25. <b>S.</b> -85.	Dotted rim on face.
17	As on No. 8, but date 1151 in error for 1152 Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling. <b>W.</b> 89-75. <b>S.</b> -85.	"
18	As on No. 8. Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated). Straight milling. <b>W.</b> 90-75. <b>S.</b> -84.	As on No. 8, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil instead of a lotus. Dotted rim on face (the dots ex- cavated).
19	As on No. 18, but broader rim. <b>W.</b> 91. <b>S.</b> -91.	As on No. 18, but broader rim.
<b>QUARTER-RUPYEE.</b>		
20	 <p>A single-lined border. Oblique milling. <b>W.</b> 46-25. <b>S.</b> -67.</p>	 <p>A single-lined border. Lotus mint-mark before regnal year.  <b>PL. VIII. 12.</b> <b>L. 2</b></p>



SILVER	Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	R.		
	21	As on No. 20. A much thinner coin than No. 20.  W. 28.25. S. .66.	As on No. 20.
	22	Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling.  W. 44.75. S. .69.	Dotted rim on face.
	23	Dotted rim on face (the dots ex- cavated). Straight milling.  W. 44.75. S. .67.	As on No. 20, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil instead of a lotus. Dotted rim on face (the dots ex- cavated).
	ONE-EIGHTH RUPEE.		
	24	As on No. 20. A single-lined border. Oblique milling.  W. 22.2. S. .50.	As on No. 20. A single-lined border.
	25	Part of a single-lined border. Oblique milling.  W. 22. S. .50.	As on No. 20, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil.
	ONE-SIXTEENTH RUPEE.		
	26	As on No. 20. A single-lined border. Oblique milling.  W. 10.8. S. .40.	As on No. 20. A single-lined border.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R 27</b>		As on No. 20. A single-lined border. Oblique milling.  <b>W.</b> 10.5. <b>S.</b> .42.	As on No. 20, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil. A single-lined border.
<b>SILVER</b>			
<b>3. COINS ISSUED FOR USE ON THE MALABAR COAST</b>			
<b>TELLICHERRY ONE-FIFTH RUPEES.</b>			
<b>25</b>	1214 A.H. 1799 A.D.	T ۱۱ منه (۱) ۱۲۱۴  In a dotted circle.  <b>W.</b> 33.5. <b>S.</b> .50.	جاووس عرب تالچری  In a dotted circle.  <b>PL. VIII. 13.</b>
<b>29</b>	1805 A.D.	A weighing-scale with the T between the suspended parts. The date 1805 below.  <b>W.</b> 33.5. <b>S.</b> .52.	..... شاہ عا جاووس
<b>ONE-FIFTH RUPEE (۱).</b>			
<b>30</b>	1	..... جاووس .....  <b>W.</b> 34.8. <b>S.</b> .50.	..... 5 شاہ .....  The numeral 5 is probably intended to indicate the value of the coin. (5 = 1 Rupee.)

### III. COINS OF SOUTH INDIAN NATIVE STATES

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>1. TRAVANCORE</b>			
<b>SILVER</b> AR			
1	1889 A.D.	Śaṅkhā or conch-shell within a wreath, around which is an inscription in <i>Malayālam</i> (Tiruvīḍāṅkūr arā rūpā 1964). Dotted rim on face. Straight milling.  W. 83.5. S. .95.	HALF RUPEE 1889 (in three lines) within a wreath, around which is  RANA VUEMA TRAVANCORE Dotted rim on face.  Pl. VIII. 14.
2	1906-7 A.D.	As on No. 1, but inscription Tiruvīḍāṅkūr kāl rūpā. Dotted rim on face. Straight milling.  W. 41.2. S. .78.	As on No. 1, but $\frac{1}{4}$ RUPEE 1902 (in three lines). (1902 Malabar Era = A.D. 1906-7.) Dotted rim on face.
3		Śaṅkhā within a circle, surrounded by a wreath. Dotted rim on face. No milling.  W. 23. S. .6.	Letters RV in monogram within a dotted circle, around which is PANAM ONE and in <i>Mal.</i> paṇam oṇu. A dotted circle near margin.  Pl. VIII. 16.
<b>COPPER</b> AE			
4		As on No. 3.  W. 159. S. 1.05.	As on No. 3, but ONE CHUCKRAM and <i>Mal.</i> oṇu cakram.  Pl. VIII. 15.
5		"  W. 78.5. S. .83.	As on No. 3, but EIGHT CASH and <i>Mal.</i> eṭṭu kaṣu.




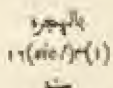


## COPPER

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3. PUDUKKOTTAI			
Æ 12		Seated figure of Brahmadamba (Pārvati) within a dotted circle. W. 17.6. S. .39.	The Telugu word <i>chakrā</i> (victory) in two lines, within a plain circle.  Pl. VIII. 18.
13		As on No. 12. With a raised edge. W. 20. S. .48.	As on No. 12. A raised edge.

## IV. ĀLI RĀJA OF CANNANORE

## SILVER

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1		 W. 34.5. S. .58.	 = A. H. 1231.  Pl. VIII. 19.

Marsden, *Sumia, Orient.*, Pl. Li, p. 834

SECTION III  
COINS OF WESTERN INDIA,  
RAJPUTANA, AND CENTRAL INDIA  
BY  
WILLIAM H. VALENTINE



## CONTENTS

	PAGE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION . . . . .	153
PART I. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND WESTERN INDIA . . . . .	157
PART II. RĀJPUTĀNA . . . . .	213
PART III. CENTRAL INDIA . . . . .	279
PLATES OF COINS . . . . .	IX-XXVI





## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

THE coins described in this Section of the Catalogue are those struck at the mints of the various Native States in the Bombay Presidency and Western India generally, Rajputana and Central India. The series is far from being complete but is fairly representative, although some of the smaller States are still unrepresented in the collection.

These coins have been much neglected in the past, when information could have been more easily gathered; numismatists therefore owe a big debt of gratitude to James T. Prinsep for his essay entitled 'Useful Tables' published in 1834 by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Since Prinsep's day, the neglect by other writers on Indian coins of this series has lost much information which can probably never be regained.

The decline of the Mughal Empire and the corresponding rise first of the Marāthās, and then of British power, marks the beginning of the period when the Native States began to issue their own coins; although some of the Hindu States may claim a greater antiquity, a century and a half practically covers the period of issue of the coins in this volume.

The right of striking coins had been jealously guarded by the Mughal rulers, but as their power declined the States that arose gradually assumed the right of striking their own currency. For economic perhaps as much as political reasons, these coins were at first issued in the prevailing Imperial type, usually that of Shāh 'Ālam, with the addition of a characteristic ornament or letter. This fact constitutes one of the most serious of the difficulties in allocating these coins; for it is not till nearly the end of the Mughal empire that the Emperor's name disappears from the coins of States which had long ceased to owe any allegiance to him. The types were frequently continued long after the death of the Mughal Emperor, and we have frequently impossible combinations of regnal and Hijra dates.

Less difficulty is experienced in attributing those currencies, chiefly of a later date, which bear the name and titles of the local rulers, &c., sometimes in several languages. Some inscriptions are bi-lingual, and in one case (Jāora) tri-lingual; the three different eras of Samvat, Hijra, and Anno Domini are sometimes inscribed on the same coin, and the date of each era is written in its own distinctive

numerals. In this matter of dates many other anomalies exist; for example, the coins of Karauli State have the date A. D. in Persian numerals, these characters also being used for a date in the Samvat era on a coin of Indore. As the die used was regularly much larger than the flan, it is very usual to find the most necessary part of the legend omitted from a coin, namely the mint name, which is in most cases either at the extreme top or bottom of the die.

A further difficulty arises when the type of coin struck in one State is closely imitated by its neighbour. This occurs, for example, in the Bundi-Kotah series. The imitation of an older coin with the addition of a word or two is not unusual.

In Kutch and Kāthiāwār the coins of the later Sultāns of Gujarāt were adopted, Kutch using the type of Maḥmūd Shāh, while Nawānagar and Porbandar took for their currency that of Muḥammad Shāh III, a Nāgarī inscription in the exergue indicating the actual issuer of the coin.

The ornaments in the field of a coin are sometimes an aid to its identification. Although many of the coins are identifiable from these, too great a reliance must not be put upon them. The mark or ornament most frequently met with is the trident or trisul of Śiva, but flags, sceptres, and swords are in great favour. The imperial umbrella or canopy is found on many, and was significant of the close affinity of the State using it to the paramount power, formerly Mughal, but latterly British. Other insignia of royalty found on the coins form a distinguishing feature, and in many cases denote a particular ruler, each ruler having his own special symbol. The coins of Bikanir State are a good instance of this, the later issues having some five or six symbols, each one being typical of a different ruler.

The growth of British influence among the Native States is generally traceable on their coins. As far back as 1849 Rewa State struck coins with the name of the British Agent in charge there to show its loyalty. Bharatpur in 1858 issued coins with the head of Queen Victoria and her name and titles in Persian around; whilst in 1865 Bundi began a series, issued for several years, on which the words 'Queen Victoria' were inscribed and the Christian date given. During the next decade the paramount Power was recognized on the coins of many States. The inscriptions, both Persian and Nāgarī, acknowledged Her Majesty Victoria as Queen of India, later as *Kaisar-i-Hind* (Empress of India). This practice continued in the reign of Edward VII.

There are about one hundred Native States throughout India,<sup>1</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> *Pink India Office List*, 1917.



nearly all of them claimed the right of striking their own money after their adhesion to Britain. This right was conceded to those who could vindicate their claim, but the numberless currencies in circulation caused much inconvenience. For a long time a uniform currency was demanded by traders. The Indian Government, therefore, in 1876, passed an Act in which they offered to strike, free of charge, coins for the Native States where the metal was sent for that purpose by the States to the Government mints. These coins were to be of a weight and fineness uniform with the British Indian currency, and were to be considered as legal tender anywhere in India. At this period thirty-four States still retained the privilege of coining, but Alwar and Bikanir alone accepted the conditions of the Act before its expiry, in 1893. The closing of the Government mints to free coinage, however, caused such a depreciation in the value of the Native States rupees that the Government were induced to agree to purchase at their market value the rupees of all those States who suffered thereby, on condition that they surrendered the right of coinage.

Most of them took advantage of the offer, and in answer to an inquiry of mine to the Government of India in 1913 concerning this matter, it was stated that the following States were the only ones remaining at that date which still possessed the privilege of coining their own money:

Haiderābād, Udaipur, Jaipur, Tonk, Orchhā, and Travancore in silver and copper; Kutch, Jaisalmer and Kishangarh in silver only while Gwalior, Ratlām, and the Baroda Prant struck copper coins only.

The rupee is the currency unit throughout the whole of the Native States in this section with the exception of Kutch and Kathiāwār.

The following is the usual table:

3 pāi	equal	1 paisa.
12 paisa	"	1 anna.
16 annas	"	1 rupee.
16 rupees	"	1 mahr.

Pais and paisa and annas (generally) are of copper, rupees are of silver, and mahrs of gold. In Kutch and Kathiāwār, the silver kori is in use with its subdivision of 16 copper dhinglās.

A handbook dealing fully with the subject of the coins struck and used in the Native States and written by a competent authority is greatly needed. Much good work has however been done by the writers of the undermentioned works, which, although they do not cover the whole ground, have proved of valuable assistance in the preparation of this Catalogue, and as I have made full use of them I am anxious to acknowledge my indebtedness to their authors.



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 A. Master, I. C. S. *Post-Mughal Coins of Ahmadabad*. J. A. S. B., 1914.  
 Justice M. G. Banade. *Currencies and Mints under Marhatta Rule*. J. Bomb. Br. A. S., 1899.

To this list must be added that storehouse of information, *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, from whose reliable pages many interesting facts from the notes on local currencies have been culled. While some use has also been made of the same work in regard to the necessarily brief accounts of the history of each State, and its system of transliteration followed, the main facts and dynastic lists have been compiled from the works of the following:

- James Prinsep. *Useful Tables*. J. A. S. B., 1834.  
 M. N. and M. N. Mehta, *The Hind Rajasthan*. Dakor, 1896.  
 Sir R. Lethbridge. *The Golden Book of India*. London, 1902.  
*The India Office List*. London, 1917.

I am glad to place on record the obligation I am under to the writers of these works, and to acknowledge the use made of them by me. In addition to the above, I must also express my obligations to the various gentlemen who have given me their personal assistance. To the late Dr. O. Codrington, Honorary Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society, for his advice on many points, but especially in the allocation of many of the Marāthā coins, also for allowing me to compare most of the doubtful pieces with the rubbings made by Mr. J. Prinsep and in Dr. Codrington's possession. To Mr. John Allan, Deputy-Keeper of Coins, British Museum, and Honorary Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society, for assistance in many ways. To Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I. C. S., the author of the preceding Volumes II and III of this Catalogue, for help in the reading of several coins with Mughal legends, &c.; and finally to Dr. F. W. Thomas, Librarian, India Office Library, for the trouble taken by him to elucidate the readings of the Marāthā inscriptions on the Nasr coins of Indore.

W. H. VALENTINE.

# PART I

## BOMBAY AND WESTERN INDIA

	PAGE
BARODA . . . . .	159
BHAUNAGAR . . . . .	174
CAMBAY . . . . .	175
CHHOTA UDAIPUR . . . . .	176
JAMNĀ . . . . .	177
JUKĀGARH . . . . .	178
KOLHĀPUR . . . . .	182
KETCH . . . . .	184
LUNĀVĀDA . . . . .	196
NĀWĀNAGAR . . . . .	197
RĀDHANPUR . . . . .	202
FOREANDAR . . . . .	204
SĀTĀRA . . . . .	206
NIPĀNI . . . . .	208
WAI . . . . .	209
POONA . . . . .	210
SURAT . . . . .	210



## BARODA

Gaikwar.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			Total.
		A	R	₹	
Asand Rao . . . . .	1800	1	1		2
Sayaji Rao II . . . . .	1819	5	1		6
Ganpat Rao . . . . .	1847			2	2
Khande Rao . . . . .	1856	9	8		17
Malhar Rao . . . . .	1870	10	8		18
Sayaji Rao III . . . . .	1873	21	25		46
		<u>46</u>	<u>45</u>		<u>91</u>

The rulers of this Marāthā State are distinguished by the title of Gaikwār: Dāmaji, the founder of the line, being the son of a gaikwār or cowherd. He so distinguished himself at the battle of Bālapur in Berar, in 1721, between the forces of the Mughal emperor Muḥammad Shāh and those of the Nizām-al-mulk, deposed Viceroy of the Dekkan, that the Commander-in-Chief of the Marāthā army assisting the Nizām-al-mulk appointed him his second in command and gave him the title of 'Shamsher Bahādur' (distinguished swordsman).

About two years after this event Dāmaji died, his nephew Pilāji Rao Gaikwār succeeding him in his lieutenantancy to Trimbak Rao the Senāpati. Their marauding expeditions in the neighbourhood of Gujarāt and collection of tolls on their own account met with the strong disapproval of the Peshwā. Bāji Rao, the nominal ruler of the Marāthās, and in a battle fought near Baroda in 1731, the marauders and several other Marāthā chiefs who supported them were defeated and Trimbak Rao killed. After the submission of the rebels an arrangement was made regarding the revenues accruing from the conquered territory, the infant son of Trimbak Rao was made Senāpati, and Pilāji constituted *Mutāliq*, or agent for the infant with the additional title of 'Sena Khān Khel' (leader of the Sovereign land). The new authority was given the entire management of affairs in Gujarāt, but had to contribute half of the revenues to the Peshwā. Thus was laid the foundation of the present State. Baroda the capital came into their hands in 1732, the same year seeing the assassination of PILAJI and the accession of his son Dāmaji Rao Gaikwār (II).



The coins of Baroda contained in the Indian Museum begin with those issued by Ānand Rāo and one appears to be known of earlier date. The type of these coins is of a distinctive character and was continued by his immediate successors.

The legends are in Persian and give the name and titles of the Mughal emperor Muḥammad Akbar II, his regnal year, the Hijri date and two Nāgarī characters. The first of the characters represents the initial letter of the reigning Gaikwār's name, together with the sign of abbreviation; ण for Ānand, ण for Sayāji, ण for Gaṇpat, and so on. The meaning of the second letter ण (jā) on Ānand's coins is obscure, but the ण (gā) found on the coins of all the other rulers to Sayāji III is recognized as representing the initial letter Gā of Gaikwār. The scimitar occupies a prominent position on these and all other coins of Baroda.

During the reign of Sayāji II copper coins of several different types were struck in addition to the preceding, but are not represented in this collection. Various symbols appear on them, but all have the ण for Sayāji. These symbols include a sunface, a circle with rays, a large flag, a flag with two streamers, a flower, a scimitar, a large leaf, and one with an elephant. A further type in copper issued by Sayāji II with the legends of Muḥammad Akbar has as its device on the reverse a kind of ball with vertical lines, which Dr. G. P. Taylor in the article<sup>1</sup> on Baroda suggests may represent a shield or perhaps an elephant's footprint. The same type was also issued by his successors, Gaṇpat Rāo and Khande Rāo.

After the suppression of the Indian Mutiny the Mughal emperor's name was removed from the coins and replaced by the family title of the Gaikwārs, 'Senā Khās Khel, Shamsher Bahādur.' This change was made by Khande Rāo. Persian was at first still retained, but later the same ruler issued rupees of a European type with his name, titles, and motto in Marāṭhī on one side, and his name, mint, and date in Persian on the other.

All the coins of Baroda from this time onward bear the hereditary title, those of Malhar Rāo and the early ones of Sayāji Rāo being in Persian. The later coins of this ruler have a portrait bust of the Gaikwār on the rupee and its fractions, while the copper coins have a horse's hoof and scimitar as reverse type. The legends on both series are entirely in Marāṭhī with a Samvat date.

No gold coins have been struck at this mint except those used as Nax or presentation pieces.

British Indian currency was introduced into Baroda State in 1901.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Journal and Proceedings, Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. III, no. 6, 1912.

<sup>2</sup> *Imperial Gazetteer*, vol. vii, p. 81.



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A				
	4	Baroda	— 38 A.H.	As on No. 1, but without date.  W. 177. S. -8.	As on No. 3, but regnal year 7.   19936.
	5	"	1269 39 A.H.	but " " " " " " W. 157. S. -8.	but " " " " " "
				HALF RUPEE.	
	6	"	—	As on No. 1, but without date.  W. 89. S. -65.	As on No. 3, but without regnal year.   21635.
				TWO ANNAS.	
	7	"	"	Portions of inscr., as on No. 1.  W. 22.5. S. -58.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 3.
COPPER	A				
	8	"	— 35 A.H.	Group of seven dots.  W. 82. S. -46.	rs. $\frac{1}{2}$
				GANTPAT RAO	
				A.H. 1264-1273.	A.D. 1847-1856.
				HALF PAISA.	
	9	"	1269 A.H.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 1.  W. 78. S. -46.	Ball in centre with groups of dots.   17213.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>R</b> <b>10</b>	Baroda	—	As on No. 1, but no date. <b>W.</b> 77. <b>S.</b> 6.	As on No. 9.	<b>COPPER</b>
<b>KHANDE BAO</b>					
			A.H. 1273-1287.	A.D. 1856-1870.	
<b>R</b> <b>11</b> <b>12</b>	"	1281 A.H.	سکہ کھنڈہ ۱۲۸۱ Upright scimitar to left of inscr. (11) (12) <b>W.</b> 176 175. <b>S.</b> 82 85.	سکہ مبارک خانی خیل سینا شیر [مبارک]	<b>SILVER</b>
<b>HALF RUPEE</b>					
<b>13</b>	"	—	As on No. 1, but undated. <b>W.</b> 87. <b>S.</b> 62.	As on No. 1, but کھنڈہ Upright scimitar over of	
<b>14</b>	"	"	As on No. 12 <b>M.</b> 4. <b>W.</b> 89. <b>S.</b> 6.	As on No. 12.   <b>PL IX. 2.</b>	
<b>QUARTER RUPEE</b>					
<b>15</b>	"	12— A.H.	Similar to No. 12, but with 12— <b>W.</b> 44. <b>S.</b> 45.	As on No. 12.	



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	At 16	Baroda	1278 A. H.	As on No. 12, but 1778  W. 45. S. -52.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 12.
	17	"	—	As on No. 12, but without date.  W. 42. S. -53.	As on No. 12.
<b>COPPER</b>	18	"	— 52 A. H.	PAISA.  Portions of inscr. as on No. 1.  W. 130. S. -75.	शु अ शु Pl IX. 4. 12213.
	19	"	—	HALF PAISA.  Portions of inscr. as on No. 1.  W. 65. S. -6.	As on No. 1.   12214.
	20	"	—	PAISA.  शु वा  W. 120. S. -75.	As on No. 12.
	21 22 23 24	"	1275 A. H.	शु वा Scimitar 1775 शु शु शु (21) (22) (23) (24) W. 106, 99, 106, 104. S. -82, -85, -83, -85.	As on No. 12.      Pl IX. 5.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
25	Baroda	1281 A. H.	<p>ख ना Horse's hoof. 1741 Scimitar. 12</p> <p>W. 123. S. 75.</p>	As an No. 12.

At 20 37	1287 A. H.	In dotted circle: Centre, <b>हरकार</b> Sinnetar, point to right: Around, beginning on 1. <b>सह राव नादीकवारसना-</b> <b>नाकलननहरवहादुर :</b> (26) (27) W. 176, 176. S. 1-00, 1-00.	REPEK. In dotted circle: <b>سکھ مار</b> <b>کھند براو گانیکوار</b> <b>قرب</b> 17AV <b>برود</b>	SILVER
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## MALHÃR RÃO

A.H. 1287-1292.

A.D. 1870-1875.

### DOUBLE DECK

28	1288	سنه	کسکه میار
29	A. H.	माा बाा	ک
30		(1788)	حاصل جیل
		عرب	سینا
		بروند	شمیر
			بہادر
		M. 4. Upright sidometer	
		to left of माा	
		(28) (29) (30)	
		W. 367, 381, 356.	
		S. 1-4, 1-35, 1-35,	
			Pl. IX. 6.

Metal		Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				RUPEE.	
	R	Baroda	1288	Portions of inscr., as on	Portions of inscr., as on
	31		A. H.	No. 28.	No. 28.
	32			(31) (32) (33) (33a)	
	33			W. 177, 177, 176, 179.	
	33a			S. 1-05, -83, -85, 1-15.	
	34	"	1290	As on No. 28, but	Portions of inscr., as on
			A. H.	171.	No. 28.
				W. 177.	
				S. -78.	
				HALF-RUPEE.	
	35	"	128 -	Portions of inscr., as on	Portions of inscr., as on
	36		A. H.	No. 28, but 17A -	No. 28.
				(35) (36)	
				W. 89, 88.	
				S. -65, -65.	
	37	"	—	As on No. 28, but date- less.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28.
				W. 88.	
				S. -65.	
<b>COPPER</b>				PAISA.	
	E	"	1298	As on No. 28.	Portions of inscr., as on
	38		A. H.	Large ball in centre with scimitar below, pointing left	No. 28.
				W. 133.	
				S. -77.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
DOORLE PAISA.				
Æ 39 40	Baroda	1289 A. H.	As on No. 28, but without and dated 1289	As on No. 28.
(These are possibly trials of the whole die.)				
(39) (40)				
W. 283, 249.				
S. 1-55, 1-55.				
PAISA.				
41 42 43 44	"	128- A. H.	As on No. 28, but 128-	As on No. 28.
(41) (42) (43) (44)				
W. 120, 119, 118, 117.				
S. -75, -84, -75, -75.				
PL IX. 8.				
45	"	129- A. H.	" 129-	"
W. 120.				
S. -75.				
SAYAJI RAO III				
A. H. 1292- (regnant).			A. D. 1875-.	
RUPY.				
R 46	"	"	As on No. 28, but ॐ नमो and ॐ नमो	As on No. 28.
SILVER				
W. 177.				
S. -8.				
47	"	1300 A. H.	As last, but ॐ नमो	As last.
W. 177.				
S. -8.				



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-RUPEE.				
<b>SILVER</b> 48 49	Baroda	129 -- A. H.	As on No. 28, but 189--  (48) (49) W. 88, 88. S. .6, .6.	As on No. 28.   Pl. IX. 12. 19040.
50	"	1294 A. H.	" 1898  W. 88. S. .63.	"
FOUR ANNAS.				
51	"	1299 A. H.	As on No. 46, but 1899  W. 43. S. .5.	As on No. 28.
52	"	—	As on No. 46, but un- dated.  W. 44. S. .63.	"
TWO ANNAS.				
53	"	129 -- A. H.	As on No. 46.  W. 21. S. .45.	As on No. 28.
54	"	12 -- A. H.	but " 18 --  W. 22. S. .4.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
55	Baroda	—	As on No. 46, but undated.  W. 21 S. 4.	As on No. 28.	
RUPYĀ.					
56	"	1949 S.A.M. (=A.D. 1892)	Bust of Sayājī to right with inscription around श्री सयाजी राव मना यक्षप्राद within dotted circle and rim.	Within wreath and dotted circle  एक रुपया  M. 10, a scimeter lengthwise, pointing right.  १९४९	
(Circle of dots around edge.)					
			W. 176. S. 1-2.	PL. IX. 9.	
57	"	1962 a.	As on No. 56  W. 174. S. 1-1.	As on No. 56, but dated १९५२	
58	"	1953 a.	"  W. 176. S. 1-1.	As No. 56, but dated १९५३	
HALF-RUPYĀ.					
59	"	1948 a. (=A.D. 1891)	As No. 56.  W. 88. S. 95.	As No. 56, but  एक and dated १९४८	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	R 80 80a	Baroda	1931 s.	As No. 56.  W. 88. S. 85.	As No. 56, but dated 9049
				FOUR ANNAS.	
	81	"	1949 s.	As No. 56.  W. 44. S. 76.	As No. 56, but चार आने 9080
	82 83	"	1931 s.	"  (62) (63) W. 44, 44. S. 7, 7.	As No. 56, but dated 9049
				TWO ANNAS.	
	84 85	"	1949 s.	As on 56.  (64) (65) W. 22, 22. S. 62, 62.	As No. 56, but दोन आने 9080
	85a	"	1931 s.	"  W. 22. S. 57.	As no 56, but dated 9049
	86	"	1952 s.	"  W. 22. S. 55.	" 9049

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 87	Baroda	1940 a	<p style="text-align: center;">Two PAISA.</p> <p>In centre, enclosed by dotted circle, horse's hoof with सरकार above and scimitar pointing to right below.</p> <p>In upper half of margin around  <b>श्री सदावीराव म. नाव-            कवाड</b></p> <p>In lower half:  <b>खेनावास जेज धमघेर            बहादुर</b></p> <p>all within dotted rim.</p> <p>W. 234.            S. 1-18.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p> <p>Within a border consisting of flowers and leaves,  <b>संवत्            दोनपैसे            १९४०</b></p> <p>circle of dots around, all within dotted rim.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl IX. 10.</p>
68	"	"	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA.</p> <p>As on No. 67.</p> <p>W. 123.            S. 95.</p>	<p>Same border as No. 67, but  <b>संवत्            एक पैसा            १९४०</b></p>
69	"	1941 s.	<p style="text-align: center;">Two PAISA.</p> <p>As on No. 67.</p> <p>W. 246.            S. 1-15.</p>	<p>As on No. 67, but  <b>१९४१</b></p>
70 71	"	"	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA.</p> <p>As on No. 67.</p> <p>(70) (71)            W. 120, 123.            S. 97, 97.</p>	<p>As on No. 68, but border consists of twelve leaves on wavy stem, and date  <b>१९४१</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl IX. 13.</p>



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	72	Baroda	1943 a.	As on No. 67. W. 130. S. 97.	As on No. 70, but १९४३
				TWO PAISA.	
	73	"	1944 s.	As on No. 67. W. 242. S. 1-15.	As on No. 67, but १९४४ and border as on No. 70.
				PAL.	
	74	"	"	Centre as on No. 67, margin : श्री. बाबूबाद महोदे W. 42. S. 75.	As on No. 70, but centre line १९४५ and date १९४४  PL IX II.
	75 76	"	1945 s.	As last. (75) (76) W. 40, 41. S. 75, 75.	As last, but १९४५
				TWO PAISA.	
	77	"	1947 s.	As on No. 67. W. 265. S. 1-17.	As on No. 74, but १९४७
				PAISA.	
	78 79	"	"	As last. (78) (79) W. 124, 144. S. 97, 97.	As on No. 70, but १९४७

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>E</b> <b>80</b>	Baroda	1947 a.	In lined circle सा. रा. W. 119. S. .75.	In lined circle संवत् १९४७ एक पैसा	<b>COFFER</b>
<b>81</b> <b>82</b> <b>83</b>	"	1948 a.	" (81) (82) (83) W. 97, 110, 111. S. .97, .97, .98.	As on No. 70, but १९४८	
<b>84</b>	"	1949 a.	As on No. 80. Ms. 7 (320). W. 125. S. .85.	As on No. 80, but १९४९	
<b>TWO PAISA.</b>					
<b>85</b>	"	"	As on No. 67. W. 213. S. 1-16.	As on No. 67, but १९४९	
<b>PAISA.</b>					
<b>86</b> <b>87</b>	"	"	As on No. 67. (86) (87) W. 106, 99. S. .97, .97.	As No. 68, but dated १९४९	
<b>PAI.</b>					
<b>88</b> <b>88a</b>	"	"	As on No. 74. (88) (88a) W. 36, 43. S. .75, .75.	As on No. 74, but १९४९	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Baroda	1950 a.	PAISA.	
			As on No. 67. (89) (90) W. 99, 95. S. 1-0, -97.	As on No. 70, but 9040
91	"	"	PAL	
			As on No. 74. W. 36. S. 75.	As on No. 74, but 9040

## BHAUNAGAR

Capital, Bhaunagar (21° 45' N., 72° 12' E.).

The rulers of this Kāthiāwār State are of the Gohel clan of Rājputs, and bear the title of Thākūr. They trace a long lineage from Śālivāhana (A. D. 77) down to Bhāusinghji, who founded the present dynasty.

Ruler.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.	
Vakhatsinghji	1772-1816	Æ 3	Total 3

The coins of this State are very uncommon and, so far as known, of copper only. The Shāh Jahān mentioned on them is probably the usurper to the Mughal throne of Dehli, Shāh Jahān III, whose adherents proclaimed him as emperor after the murder of 'Ālaungir II in 1769. The word Bāhādura in Nāgarī seems out of place on the coin, and with the G. 1 below awaits an explanation. The mint was closed in 1840 by order of the British Government.<sup>1</sup>

The following statement under the heading of 'Bhownugger' is found in Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer*, 1828: 'One curious and not very creditable manufacture has long been established here, which is a mint for the fabrication of base money, where every sort of rupee current on the west side of India is so well counterfeited that even native bankers have been deceived. In 1812 the Rāja was not only suspected of conniving at the practice, but also for sharing in the profits'.

<sup>1</sup> *Imperial Gazetteer*, vol. viii, p. 94.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>VAKHATSINGHJI</b>				
<b>PAISA.</b>				
<b>COFFEE</b>				
<b>Æ</b> <b>1</b>	Bhaunagar	—	In lined circle, فلوب م شاہ جهان ک سکہ مہار	In lined circle, پہانکر و بادشاہ مرب sward.
			W. 122. S. 75.	Pl. X. 1.
<b>2</b>	"	"	Similar. W. 110. S. 75.	[پہانکر] بادشاہ م ۹۱ مرب Pl. X. 2.

## CAMBAY

Capital, Cambay (22° 18' 30" N., 72° 40' E.).

This State is in the province of Gujarāt, and its chief city Cambay or *Khanbāyat* is at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. Its rulers are Muhammadans of the *Shiā* sect and bear the title of Nawāb.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Ja'afar 'Alī Khānji	1841-1881	Æ 2      Total 2

Coins were struck at this mint by the Mughal Emperors from Shah Jahan to 'Ālam II inclusive. On these it is always written *Khanbāyat*.

The founder of the present dynasty was Mirza Ja'afar Khān, a former Governor of Gujarāt, but no coins are known earlier than the silver piece of Ja'afar 'Alī described below.

In the cabinet of Mr. A. Maister, I.C.S., are some paisa struck at Cambay, of which he has kindly sent me a description. Several have the words 'Sri sal' or 'siva' in the Gujarātī character struck incuse with blank reverse, others have the same obverse and also on reverse,



## COINS OF CAMBAY

while another with the same reverse has on its obverse the legend, 'Sri Kṣānbhaṭ bandar san 1948 nī sal' (blessed port of Cambay, year of sambat, 1948 = A. D. 1891) in Gujarātī. All of these are thick, dumpy pieces of irregular form, but a further variety is of the modern circular thin type reading on obverse *راست کنبایٹ*, and 'Paisa san 1963' in Gujarātī on the reverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				
At 1	Kṣānbhāyat	1317 21 A. H.	A. H. 1308—	A. D. 1830—
			JAFAR 'ALĪ	
			RUPY.	
			پہاڑ ب نوا چمر علی جان ۱۳۱۷ ک سکہ مبار	مالوس مہنت سنہ ۲۱ جلوس کنبایٹ قریب
			W. 177½. S. -73.	Pl. X. 3. 20126.
			Two Annas.	
2	"	—	As on No. 1, but fragmentary.	As on No. 1, but fragmentary.
			W. 22. S. -44.	20129.

## CHHOTA UDAIPŪR

Principal town, Chhota Udaipūr (22° 20' N., 74° 1' E.).

This State was founded in 1484 by some Chauhan Rājputs, who on their expulsion from their ancient territories at Ajmer in 1244, took possession of Chāmpāpur, from which they were driven out later by Mahānād Bigar, finally settling in their present position.

Prithirajji, the founder, was succeeded by several chiefs whose names are unknown, followed in the eighteenth century by Bājirāwāl, Dārjan, Amar, Abhaya, and Rāya, all of indelinite reign.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.
Jitsinghji	1831	
Motisinghji	1831	Æ 1
Fajisinghji Motisinghji	1906	

These rulers bear the title of Mahārāwal.

The only coin in this collection is a two-paisa copper piece, with legends in the Gujarātī character. The 'one' paisa is known, as are also some of earlier type and larger in size. There are several in the British Museum cabinet, and in Lord Grantley's collection was one weighing 224 grains. All are recognized as belonging to this State, but the Gujarātī legends they bear form such a confusing jumble that it is difficult either to read or describe them.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1	Chhota Udaipur	1918 *	<p><b>MOTISINGHJI</b></p> <p>A. 1938-1952.</p> <p><b>TWO PAISA.</b></p> <p>In centre of lined circle,</p> <p>૨</p> <p>મોતિસિંહજી</p> <p>scimitar pointing left.</p> <p>Around margin within outer circle:</p> <p>Upper part</p> <p>મહારાજા જી</p> <p>Lower part</p> <p>♦ મોતિસિંહજી ♦</p> <p>W. 216.</p> <p>Æ. 82.</p>	<p>A. D. 1831-1895.</p> <p><b>COPPER</b></p> <p>In centre of lined circle,</p> <p>૨૦૩૮</p> <p>Around margin within outer circle:</p> <p>Upper part</p> <p>મહારાજા</p> <p>Lower part</p> <p>♦ મોતિસિંહજી ♦</p> <p>Pl. X. 4.</p> <p>10943.</p>

# JANJIRA

Capital, Janjira (18° 18' N., 73° E.).

The rulers of this State bear the title of Nawāb. They possessed themselves of the island of Janjira and the fort of Dandā Rajpur about A. D. 1489, subsequently coming under the rule of the Kings of

Bijapur. Janjira was the only State in the West unconquered by the Marathas.

Ruler.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.
Ibrāhīm Khān III	1848-79	Rs 1

The coins principally used in Janjira were the 'ankosi' mentioned by Prinsep,<sup>1</sup> countermarked with ☞ (j) for Janjira and termed 'Habāhī'.

Rupees of later issue have this initial engraved as part of the die.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER Rs 1		— 12 A. H.	SĪDĪ IBRĀHĪM KHĀN (III) A. D. 1848-1875. HADSHI RUPEE.	
			شاه بادشاه غاز سکه مهار W. 170. B. -82.	مانوس میمنت 12 سکه چاروس Small countermark ☞ Pl. X. 5. 20383.

## JUNĀGARH

Capital, Junāgarh (21° 31' N., 70° 36' 30" E.).

Junāgarh or Junāgarh is a first-class State in Kāthiāwār, and is now ruled by the descendants of Sher Khān Bāhī, a soldier of fortune, by whom it was seized about 1735. The title of the ruler is Nawāb.

Ruler.	A. D.	Rs	Æ	Total.
Bahādur Khān I	1811	7	7	14
Hamid Khān II	1840	1	1	2
Mahābat Khān II	1851	11	11	22
Bahādur Khān II	1882	—	—	—
Rasul Mahābat Khān III	1892	4	4	8
		23	23	46

<sup>1</sup> See under 'Sāhara'.



Like many cities of the Native States, Junāgarh was a mint under the Mughāl Emperors, coins being struck here from the reign of Shah Jahān to Muḥammad Shāh. The coins of the present dynasty began, it is believed, in 1829, and we are told by Dr. O. Codrington in his article on 'The Coinages of Kutch and Kāthiāwār' that the then Dīwān designed the first coin, which had on the obverse बी हाटकेश्वराय नमः, and on the reverse बी रघुनाथजी नमः, but as these legends were salutations to Hindu gods the Muḥammadan Nawāb forbade its circulation. This coin is not represented in this collection. The Dīwān then issued the coin called the 'Dīwān Sāi Kori', which, with little alteration, was continued until 1875. Dr. Codrington points out that the बा (Ba) stands for the initial letters of the Bābī family and गढ़ (gaḍ) represents Junāgaḍ, the name of the place. The same type was issued in copper, but the copper coins in the Museum are of a later date and different type, and are bilingual. The allusion on them to सोरठ सरकार (Sōraṭha sarkāra) is doubtless a reminder that Junāgarh, with the other chiefships, Porbandar and Jetpūr, is in the Sōraṭh division of Kāthiāwār.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1 2	Junāgaḍh	1235 A. H. 1875 B.	<p style="text-align: center;">BAHĀDUR KHĀN I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. H. 1226-1256.                      A. D. 1811-1840.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Korā.</p> <p>Within lined circle and outer ring of dots</p> <p style="text-align: center;">پادشاه غازي محمد البرکات جودیوان</p> <p>(1) (2) W. 71, 72. B. 58, 56.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Within lined circle, dotted ring and outer circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۲۳۵</p> <p style="text-align: center;">بی</p> <p style="text-align: center;">جود کد</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سرب</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. X. 6. 20656.</p>
3	"	1236 A. H. 1876 B.	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p>W. 70. B. 62.</p>	<p>but ۱۲۳۱ and ۱۲۳۵</p> <p style="text-align: right;">20665.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Num. Chron., 1896, pp. 39 ff.



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	As	Junagadh	1236 A. H. 1877 A.	As on No. 1.  (4) (5) W. 72, 72. E. -62, -58	As on No. 1, but 1771 and 9500
	4				
	5				
	6	"	1249 A. H. 1890 A.	"  W. 72 E. -58.	1771 and 9500  M. 16.
	HALF-KORI.				
	7	"	1230 A. H. 1877 A.	As No. 1.  (7) (8) W. 35, 34. E. -52, -5.	As on No. 1, but 1771 and 9500  3441
	8				
	9	"	1281 A. H. 1892 A.	"  W. 35. E. -5.	1771 and 9500  20869
	HAMID KHAN II				
	A. H. 1266-1268. A. D. 1840-1851.				
HALF-KORI.					
10		"	1267 A. H.	As No. 1.  W. 36. E. -45.	As on No. 1, but 1771
MAHĀBAT KHĀN II					
A. H. 1263-1300. A. D. 1851-1882.					
KORI.					
11		"	1273 A. H. 1913 A.	As on No. 1.  W. 71. E. -53.	As on No. 1, but 1771 and 9500

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
12	Junagadh	1279 A. H. 1919 A.	As on No. 1.  W. 70. S. -53.	As on No. 1, but 1771 and 9090  M. 16.	
13	"	1280 A. H. 1920 A.	"  W. 71. S. -6.	" 1771 and 9090	
HALF-KONI.					
14	"	1276 A. H. 1917 A.	As on No. 1.  W. 35. S. -5.	As on No. 1, but 1771 and 909 -  20670.	
15	"	1280 A. H. 1920 A.	"  (15) (16) W. 35, 29. S. -52, -3.	" 1771 and 9090  (15) 20671. (16) 20672.	
KONI.					
17	"	1292 A. H. 1932 A.	In lined circles and ring of dots بہادر لوانہ مہاراجہ سکہ جی دیوان  W. 70. S. -5.	As on No. 1, but 1771 and 9092	
18	"	1297 A. H. 1936 A.	As on No. 17.  W. 71. S. -58.	" 1771 and 9092	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A				
	19	Junāgarh	1296 A. H. 1937 S.	As on No. 17.  W. 71. E. 58.	As on No. 1, but 1711 and 9230
	20	"	1299 A. H. 1938 S.	"  (20) (21) W. 72, 72. E. 58, 58.	1711 and 9230  Pl. X. 9. 20667; 20668.
	21				
<b>RASAL MAHĀBAT KHĀN III</b>					
		A. H. 1310-		A. D. 1892-	
COPPER	E			DOKDO.	
	22	"	1965 S.	In centre of lined circle	راست
	23		[=A. D. 1908]	9	چونگرا
	24			दोषडो	दोष
	25			In margin, upper half: <b>श्रीमोरद सरकार</b> lower part: ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय	
				(22) (23) (24) (25) W. 83, 84, 85, 85. E. 76, 78, 78, 78.	Pl. X. 7. 20673; 20674; 20675; 20676.

## KOLHĀPUR

Capital, Kolhāpur (16° 42' N., 17° 16' E.).

The present Rājā of this State traces his descent from the great Sivaji, founder of the Kingdom of Sātara and of Marāthā power in India. Kolhāpur formerly formed part of the kingdom, but broke away from the parent State in 1731 and was recognized as independent.

On the death of Sivaji's grandson in 1760 the direct line became extinct. One of the Bhonsla family was adopted as heir and bore the name of Sivaji.

The period in which the Panhāla rupee or 'Hukari' was first struck cannot be stated with certainty, but the legends upon it show that it was issued not earlier than the reign of the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam, 1759-1806.

Minor varieties may be distinguished.

Prinsep in his 'Useful Tables' gives two mints, Panhāla and Marech (Mirāj, Sātāra States). In his manuscript book of impressions of casts from the coins<sup>1</sup> he illustrates a third one, Marauli.

The Hon. Justice Ranade, in a paper read to the Bombay Asiatic Society, says: 'This mint (Panhāla) was subsequently removed to Kolhāpur, when the Rājās made it their capital, and this Kolhāpur mint continued in working order till about 1850. The Panhāla and the other rupees continued in circulation till 1860, when all the local currencies were withdrawn and sent to the Bank of Bombay to be coined into Queen's rupees.'<sup>2</sup> According to the *Imperial Gazetteer*, xv, p. 386, the Kolhāpur mint was abolished in 1839.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PANHĀLA RUPEE.				
A1	—	—	شاه	مانوس
1	—	—	بادشاه خاں	مینت
2	—	—	ک	سنہ جلوس
3	—	—	سکہ مبارک	مرکب
4	—	—	(1) (2) (3) (4) W. 173, 174, 174, 175. S. -82, -82, -85, -7.	(3) Pl. K. 9.
5	—	—	" W. 175. S. -7.	(مانوس) مینت جلوس کو (1) 20381.
6	—	—	" (6) (7) W. 174, 174. S. -7, -72.	" 20584; 20583.

<sup>1</sup> Formerly in the possession of Dr. O. Codrington.

<sup>2</sup> *J.E.B.N.A.S.*, vol. xx, 1896-1900.



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	As				
	8	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
	9				
	10			(8) (9) (10) (11)	
	11			W. 170, 170, 168, 165,	
	12			S. .72, .68, .67, .67,	
				(12)	
				W. 167,	
				S. .7,	(8) 20386; (9) 20385.
				HALF-PANHĀLA RUPY.	
	13	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
				W. 82.	
				S. .6.	20382.

## KUTCH

Capital, Bhuj (23° 15' N., 69° 48' 30" E.).

Kutch, Cutch (or Kacchh, the sea-coast land) is a Native State in Gujarāt province, of which Bhuj is the capital. Its rulers are known as Rāce and are a branch of the Jarejā Rājputa. They are said to have come from Sind in the fifteenth century, and at first were divided into three branches, but in 1540 Khengārjī succeeded in making himself sole master.

## Rulers.

## Number of coins in collection.

	A. D.	As	Rs	As	Total
Rāyadhvajī I	1666 (f)	—	—	1	1
Gūhodayī I	1697	—	—	—	—
Devaljī I	1715	—	—	8	8
Lakshapatjī	1718	—	—	—	—
Gūhodayī II	1760	—	—	—	—
Rāyadhvajī II	1778	—	—	3	3
Bhārmaljī II	1814	—	3	—	3
Devaljī II	1819	—	9	9	18
Prāgmaljī II	1860	2	11	22	25
Khengārjī III	1876	—	5	6	11
		2	28	49	79

Kutch, Porbandar, and Nawānagar, as previously mentioned, have a currency system peculiarly their own. The unit is the silver kori and bears no historical relation to the rupee, which is equal to about 2½ kori. Coins of lesser value are the half-kori in silver and the *dhingla*, *dokda*, and *trambiya* in copper. Two of the last equal one *dokda*, and three one *dhingla*, while twenty-four *dokdas* go to the kori. Gold koris have also been struck. The early coins of this State were copied from those of Mahmūd Shāh II of Gujarāt, of which Kutch formed part. Bhārmalji II seems to have adopted those of Ahmad Shāh II as his model, but Desalji II broke away entirely from the Gujarāt type and fell into line with most of the States in acknowledging Muḥammad Akbar on his coins as supreme ruler. The Mughal Emperor's name appeared on the coins until the Mutiny, but Prāgmālji II shortly after issued a very handsome coinage bearing the name and titles of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, copied later by his successor, Khengārji III, until 1877, when the change of title from *ملك معظمه* to that of *قيصر هند* was shown on the coins.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1	—	—	RĀYADHANJĪ I	
			A. D. 1666-1697.	
			DHINGLA.	
			السلطان شاہنشاہ محمد لطیف [راجہ] راجہ [راجہ]	COFFER والدين ابو [ناصر الدنيا]
			W. 175. E. 86.	Pl. X. 10.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			DESALJĪ I A.D. 1718-1741.	
	3	—	—	DHINGLA.	
	3			As on No. 1, but	As on No. 1.
	4			(रा)उ देवसजी	
	5			(2) (3) (4) (5)	
	6			W. 193, 198, 194, 193,	
	7			S. .75, .78, .7, .75,	
	8			(6) (7) (8) (9)	
	9			W. 189, 188, 129, 126. S. .7, .74, .63, .62.	Pl. X. 12.
				RĀYADHANJĪ II A.D. 1778-1813.	
				DOKDA.	
	10	—	—	As on No. 1, but more	As on No. 1, but more
	11			debased.	debased.
				(10) (11)	
				W. 126, 109.	
				S. .6, .63.	Pl. X. 11.
				TRAMEIRA.	
	13	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
				W. 63.	
				S. .5.	
SILVER	Æ			BHĀRMALJĪ II A.D. 1814-1819.	
	13	—	1145 A.D.	Koni.	
	14			شاه	Inscription unread.
	14			(الله)	
	15			احمد شاه	
				राउ जी भारमसजी	
				(13) (14) (15)	
				W. 69, 69, 67.	
				S. .57, .55, .55.	Pl. X. 13.




Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
DESALJĪ II				
			A.H. 1234-1277.	A.D. 1819-1860.
			Koni.	
At 16 17	Rhāj	1234 A.H.	<p>بادشاہ غازی محمد اکبر سکہ دیہندہ</p> <p>(16) (17) W. 67, 72. S. -54, -55.</p>	<p>SILVER</p> <p>Dotted circle. سنہ ۱۲۳۴ ہجری قمری</p> <p>Pl. X. 14.</p>
HALF-Koni.				
18 19	"	1234 A.H.	<p>As on No. 16.</p> <p>(18) (19) W. 54, 55. S. -46, -45.</p>	<p>As on No. 16.</p>
Koni.				
20	"	1876 a.	<p>بادشاہ غازی محمد اکبر سکہ ہجری قمری</p> <p>W. 70. S. -58.</p>	<p>راہی دیہندہ ۹۷۵۶</p> <p>Pl. X. 16.</p>
21	"	1909 a.	<p>As on No. 20.</p> <p>W. 70. S. -58.</p>	<p>As on No. 20, but ۹۷۵۷ (1750C)</p>
22 23	"	1910 a.	<p>"</p> <p>(22) (23) W. 70, 70. S. -6, -55.</p>	<p>" ۹۷۹۰</p>



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A 24	Bhuj	1913 A.	As on No. 20. W. 72. S. -57.	As on No. 20, but 9098
	25	"	1914 A.	" W. 70. S. -57.	" 9098
	26	"	"	As on No. 20. W. 34. S. -43.	As last.
COPPER	A 27	"	1234 A. H.	As on No. 16. W. 183. S. -68.	As on No. 16.
	28	"	1242 A. H.	شاہ محمد اکبر بادشاہی سنہ ۱۲۴۲ W. 192. S. -77.	عزت میر راجہ سید جانی PL. X 15.
	29	"	1261 A. H.	As on No. 29, but 1711 W. 183. S. -78.	As on No. 28.
	30	"	12-- A. H.	" 17-- W. 127. S. -74.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">TRANSMIRA. <span style="float: right;">COPPER</span></p>				
31 32	Bhoj	—	As on No. 28, but date- less.  (31) (32) W. 53, 52. S. 56, 54.	As on No. 28.
<p style="text-align: center;">DHINGLA.</p>				
33	"	"	بادشاہ خانج بہادر شاہ سنہ  W. 182. S. 58.	As on No. 28.      Pl. XI. 1.
<p style="text-align: center;">DOKDA.</p>				
34	"	"	As on No. 33.  W. 126. S. 7.	As on No. 28.
<p style="text-align: center;">TRANSMIRA.</p>				
35	"	—	As on No. 33.  W. 63. S. 55.	As on No. 28.
<p style="text-align: center;">PRAGMALJI II A. D. 1860-1875.</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;">GOLD KORI. <span style="float: right;">GOLD</span></p>				
36 37	Bhoj- nagar	1870 A. D. 1927 &	ملک معظم کون دکنوریا نور ۱۰۰۰ لکر  (36) (37) W. 72, 72. S. 64, 64.	Trident, crescent, dagger.  महाराज की प्रासमनकी १८२०   Pl. X. 17. o

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				
38	Bhuj-nagar	1862 A. D. 1919 A.	As on No. 36, but 1875	As on No. 36, but 9090
39				
40				
41	"	1863 A. D. 1920 A.	"	"
42				
	"		(38) (39) (40) W. 71, 71, 70. S. -63, -6, -53.	(41) (42) W. 72, 72. S. -57, -52.
43	"	1862 A. D. 1919 A.	As on No. 36.	As on No. 36, but 9090
44				
45				
	"		(43) (44) (45) W. 36, 36, 36. S. -5, -5, -46.	
46	"	1870 A. D. 1927 A.	As on No. 36, but within lined circle and border of sixteen ornate leaves with intertwining vine, dotted rim and milled edge.	Within lined circle: Trident, crescent, and dagger. । कोरी पांच । 9020
47				
	"		(46) (47) W. 214, 214. S. 1-25, 1-25.	In margin with dotted rim, commencing at point of trident:
	"			माहाराजाधिराज मिरजा महाराज श्री प्रानमजजी बहादुर

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TWO AND A HALF KOŚI. <span style="float: right;">SILVER</span>				
R 47 a	Bhāj-nagar	1875 A. D. 1932 B.	As on No. 46, but  below. W. 106. S. -96.	As on No. 46, but centre has : Trident, crescent, and dagger, and बोरी चटी वरव कच्छमुत्र १९३२
THREE DOKDA. <span style="float: right;">COPPER</span>				
E 18	Kachh- Bhāj- nagar	1868 A. D. 1925 B.	In centre of lined circle :  Margin, in four sections : غرب کوه بهج نکر edged with points. W. 308. S. 1-3.	In centre of lined circle : चन दोका dagger. Margin, in four sections : वरव. कच्छमुत्र. सवत. १९२५. Pl. XI. 4.
DOKDA.				
49	Bhāj	1865 A. D.	 1870 غرب dagger W. 99. S. -71.	Trident. दोका वरवमु जा°
50	"	1867 A. D.	As on No. 49, but 1874 W. 101. S. -77.	Trident. दोका वरव मु ज. Pl. XI. 3. o 2



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 51	Bhuj	1863 A. D.	As on No. 49, but late  W. 100. S. -88.	As on No. 50.
				TRANSMIYA.	
	52	"	1865 A. D.	قرابيه بك 1870 سرب ج ۲۴	Trident. चांदीयो जरब मु ब
	53	"	"	As on No. 52.  W. 48. S. -6.	Trident. चांदी यो जरब मुब
	54 55	"	1867 A. D.	As on No. 52, but late  (54) (55) W. 53, 49. S. -58, -6.	As on No. 52.
	56 57 58	"	1868 A. D.	" late  (56) (57) (58) W. 50, 47, 47. S. -58, -58, -57.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>THREE DOKDO.</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>COFFER</b></span></p>				
<p>Æ 59 60</p>	—	<p>1869 A. D. 1926 s.</p>	<p>Within lined circle: 1871 دکدو dagger. Around in four sections: کون وکتوریا ملکہ معظمہ flat rim with points in place of dots. (59) (60) W. 309, 306. E. 1-3, 1-3.</p>	<p>Within lined circle: Trident. १९२६ In margin: श्री प्राममलजी महाराज edged with points as Ob.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ONE AND A HALF DOKDO.</b></p>				
<p>61 62</p>	—	—	<p>As on No. 59. Plain edge. W. 154. E. -9.</p>	<p>As on No. 59.    Pl XI, 2.</p>
<p>63</p>	—	<p>1872 A. D. 1929 s.</p>	<p>As on No. 59, but 1872 W. 152. E. -97.</p>	<p>As on No. 59, but १९२९</p>
<p>64</p>	—	<p>1873 A. D. 1929 s.</p>	<p>As on No. 59, but 1872 W. 152. E. -9.</p>	<p>As on No. 63.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ONE DOKDO.</b></p>				
<p>65 66 67</p>	—	<p>1869 A. D. 1926 s.</p>	<p>As on No. 59. (65) (66) (67) W. 102, 100, 102. E. -77, -76, -77.</p>	<p>As on No. 59.</p>

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b>					
	E			TRAMPA.	
	88	—	1869	As on No. 59.	As on No. 59.
	89		A. D.		
	70		1926 s.	(68) (69) (70) W. 51, 51, 51. S. 57, 57, 57.	
					PL. XI. 5.
<b>SILVER</b>					
	R			KHENGARJI III	
	71			A. D. 1876.	
				FIVE KONI.	
		Bhuj	1882	Ornate border and dotted margin:	In lined circle:
			A. D.		Trident, crescent, dagger.
			1939 s.	دکتر قیمت مند غر ب ۱۸۸۲ ع ۵۴	کوئی پانچ ۹۹۳۹
				W. 213. S. 1-3.	Around in margin: माहाराजाधिराजमिरजा- महाराज श्री खेगारजी बहादुर कच्छमुख
	72	"	1883	As on No. 71, but	As on No. 71.
			A. D.		
			1939 s.	W. 213. S. 1-3.	
				TWO AND A HALF KONI.	
	73	"	1897	As on No. 71, but	In lined circle:
			A. D.		Trident, crescent, dagger.
			1953 s.	W. 107, S. -1.	कोरी खड़ी कच्छमुख ९९५३
					Around in margin: जी खेगारजी मयाहबहादुर. महाराजाधिराजमिरजा- महाराज
					PL. XI. 6.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>A</b> 74	Bhuj	1899 A.D. 1956 s.	As on No. 73, but 1899 Border as on No. 46.  W. 107. S. 1-02.	As on No. 73, but 9046	<b>SILVER</b>
75	"	1883 A.D. 1939 s.	Koni. As on No. 71, but 1883  W. 71. S. 55.	Trident, crescent, dagger. महाराज श्री खंगारजी 9030	
<b>E</b> 76	"	1888 A.D. 1944 s.	THREE DOKDA. In centre: 1888 In dagger. In margin: وکتوریا قیصر باد قرب بیج W. 307. S. 1-3.	COPPER In centre: Trident. 9088 In margin: महाराज श्री खंगारजी कच्छ Pl. XI. 7.	
77	"	1877 A.D. 1933 s.	ONE AND A HALF DOKDA. As on No. 59, but 1877  W. 153. S. 95.	In lined circle: Trident. 9039 Around in four sections: महाराज श्री खंगारजी	
78	"	1883 A.D. 1940 s.	DOKDA. As on No. 76, but 1883  W. 101. S. 85.	As on No. 70, but 9080 and without num. 307.	



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TRANSIVA.				
COPPER Æ 79	Bhoj	1881 A. D. 1938 S.	As on No. 76, but 1881  W. 48. S. -65.	In centre: Trident. १९३८  Around margin: मिरजा महाराज की खेनारजी
80 81	"	1882 A. D. 1938 S.	As on No. 79, but 1882  (80) (81) W. 48, 50. S. -61, -65.	As on No. 79.
82	"	1883 A. D. 1939 S.	As on No. 79, but 1883  M. 23.  W. 51. S. -61.	As on No. 79, but १९३९ M. 22.  Pl. XI. 9.

## LUNĀVĀDA

Capital, Lunāwāra (23° 8' 30" N., 73° 39' 30" E.).

Lunāvāda or Lūnāwāra was founded by Rāna Bhīm Singh I in 1434. Its ruler is styled Mahārāna, and is of the Solanki Rājput family.

Ruler.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.
Wakhatasingh II	1887	Æ 10

The coins in the collection are recognised as having been struck at Lūnāvāda, but their reading is obscure.

The mint-name in Gujarātī character is however clear, as also is the Samvat date.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			<p>MAHĀRĀNA WAKHATSINGHJI</p> <p>A. D. 1867.</p> <p>PAISA.</p> <p><b>COPPER</b></p>	
1	Lunāvāda	—	Lotus flower; traces of inscription.	Traces of inscription.
2			(1) (2) (3)	
3			W. 125, 122, 71,	
4			S. 8 x 7.5, 7 x 7, 7 x 5,	
			(4)	
			W. 53.	
			S. 8 x 5.	PL. XI. 8.
5	—	1949 s.	En (not used)	Illegible.
6			Lion to right,	
7			a sword.	
8			१९४९	
9			M. 27, 28.	
10			(5) (6)	
			W. 118, 122.	
			S. 7 x 62, 7 x 7.	
			(7) (8)	
			W. 124, 115.	
			S. 7.5 x 7.5, 7.5 x 6.5.	
			(9, 10)	
			W. 118.	
			S. 7 x 7.	PL. XI. 10.

# NAWĀNAGAR

Capital, Nawānagar (22° 26' 30" N., 70° 16' 30" E.).

This State is in the north-west of the Kāthiāwār peninsula, and was founded by one Jām Raval in 1540. Its rulers are called Jāms and are Jadeja Rājputs.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		N	R	Æ	Total.
Rammaji II	1820	—	5	—	5
Vibhaji II	1852	2	15	23	40
		—	—	—	—
		2	20	23	45
		—	—	—	—

The coins of this State, until some twenty years ago, were all of one type, and that a borrowed one. The design was taken from a Gujarāt coin of Muzaḥār Shāh III, reading مظفر شاه السلطان (cf. *I. M. Cat.*, vol. ii, Pl. X. 109). Below this was added in Nāgarī श्री वामजी on the reverse. This type was copied and re-copied until little remained of the original design except the vertical strokes. Coins of this type were struck at various times in gold, silver, and copper. About the middle of Vibhāji's reign a change was made. The obverse has the ruler's name, &c., &c., श्री वाम विभाजी and the reverse the denomination कोटी १, and mint नवानगर above and Samvat १९३६ below. Another issue later appeared with a partial reversion to the earlier type, مظفر شاه given accompanied with वामजी, the reverse showing still more of the early legends, only सं १९४६ appearing in Nāgarī below the Persian inscription to mark the change from the conventional type. A fine series of copper coins were issued during the same ruler's reign.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	AR 1	—	RANMALJI II A.D. 1820-1852. Kori.	
			السلطان شاه مظفر श्री वामजी W. 72. S. 6.	Portions of الرحمن جايد المريد شمس الدنيا و الدين Pl. XI. 11. 20149.
2 3 4	—	—	As on No. 1. (2) (3) (4) W. 73, 72, 71. — 63, 57, 46.	As on No. 1.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-KORI.				
A1 5	—	—	As on No. 1. W. 36. S. -5.	As on No. 1. 20151.
SILVER				
VIBHĀJĪ				
A. D. 1852-1895.				
GOLD KORI.				
A 6 7	—	—	As on No. 1, but lettering more debased. (6) (7) W. 99, 99. S. -55, -55.	As on No. 1, but lettering more debased. Pl. XI. 13.
GOLD				
KORI.				
A 8 9	—	—	As on No. 1, but debased. (8) (9) W. 73, 74. S. -57, -64.	As on No. 1, but debased. 20150.
SILVER				
10 11 12 13	—	—	" (10) (11) (12) (13) W. 74, 72, 75, 74. S. -65, -65, -6, -65.	As on No. 1. Pl. XI. 12. 3444.
14 15 16 17	—	—	" (14) (15) (16) (17) W. 74, 72, 71, 35. S. -61, -6, -66, -62.	"
HALF-KORI.				
18 19 20	—	—	As on No. 1. (18) (19) (20) W. 36, 33, 37. S. -5, -52, -52.	As on No. 1. (18, 20) L.M. 14811.



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b>					
	JE			<b>DHINGOLA.</b>	
21	—	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
22				(21) (22) (23) (24)	
23				W. 192, 187, 147, 139.	
24				S. -75, -75, -8, -7.	(21) 20155
				<b>DORDA.</b>	
25	—	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
26				(25) (26) (27) (28)	
27				W. 117, 102, 108, 115,	
28				S. -65, -67, -7, -7,	
29				(29) (30)	
30				W. 115, 128.	
				S. -71 x -65, -7 x -6.	(25) I.M. 14810.
<b>SILVER</b>					
	AI			<b>KORI.</b>	
31	Nawanagar	1936 s.		In two lined circles with circle of dots between:	In centre of lined circle:
				की	कोरी
				जाम	१
				विमाजी	semicircular inscription above.
				dagger each side.	नवानगर
				Raised rim.	lower half १०३६
				M. 29.	all in outer lined circle.
				W. 73.	Pl. XII. 2.
				S. -73.	20148.
				<b>FIVE KORI.</b>	
32	—	1949 s.		Within lined circle:	Debased reading as on No. 1, with सं १०४० below
				مظاہر	شیں, all in lined circle
				जामजी	and outer margin of oblique strokes.
				१ विमाजी	Roughly milled edge.
				कोरी ५	
				Outer margin of dots and sprigs.	
				W. 218.	Pl. XII. 3.
				S. -9.	20147.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
THREE DOKKA. <span style="float: right;">COPPER</span>				
33 34 35 36	Nawt-nagar	1923 a.	<p>In centre of lined circle: Kalar or dagger. In margin with rayed edge: महाराजा * धिराज * जामश्री * बीमाश्री * संवत् * १९२८ *</p> <p>(33) (34) (35) (36) W. 278, 278, 285, 299. S. 1-22, 1-26, 1-28, 1-25.</p>	<p>In centre of lined circle: चम दोक्का In margin with rayed edge: संज्ञान * मवाकवर *</p> <p>PL. XII. 1. (34) 20152.</p>
37	"	1942 a. (1885 A.D.)	<p>As on No. 1, with date १९४२ beneath. W. 194. S. 55.</p>	<p>In dotted circle: चम दोक्का Dagger. PL. XII. 4. 20154.</p>
TWO DOKKA.				
38	—	1943 a.	<p>In centre of lined circle: dagger. In margin around: जामश्री * बिमाश्री ::</p> <p>W. 293. S. 1-15.</p>	<p>In centre of lined circle: २ In margin with border of dots: :: नु दोक्का :: १९४३ PL. XII. 7. 20153.</p>
DOKKA.				
39 40 41	—	—	<p>As on No. 1. (39) (40) (41) W. 97, 97½, 97. S. 75, 75, 7.</p>	<p>As on No. 1. PL. XII. 5. (40) 20156.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TRANSMITT.				
<b>COPPER</b>	Æ	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
42				
43				
44			(42) (43) (44) (45)	
45			W. 49, 49, 48, 48. S. -62, -6, -6, -58.	(42) 20157.

## RÂDHANPUR

Capital, Râdhanpur (23° 49' 30" N., 71° 38' 40" E.).

This State is in the Palanpur division and, like Junâgarh, is ruled by a descendant of the celebrated Bâbî family. The head of the family was Bahâdur Khân, a Persian by race, one of whose descendants, Ja'afar Khân, received a grant of Râdhanpur and other districts from the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1723. This prince's grandson, Jawân Ma'la Khân, was appointed Governor of Gujarât, with the title of Nawâb by Muḥammad Shâh, the reigning Emperor.

Rulers.	Number of coins in collection.			
	A. D.	Æ	Æ	Total.
Zorâwar	1825	12	—	12
Bismilla	1874	1	—	1
				13

No coins are known of this mint previous to the reign of Zorâwar, when they were struck in the three metals.

The obverse gives the name or title of Victoria, the reverse those of the reigning rāja. Copper paisa are known of both Zorâwar and Bismilla. They are thick and mis-shapen with uniface impressions of **श्री** and **जी**. There is also a quarter-anna of similar type to No. 261, but dated 1752.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>ZORĀWAR</b>				
			A. H. 1241-1291.	A. D. 1825-1874.
			<b>RUPĒE.</b>	<b>SILVER</b>
At 1 3	Radhan- pur	1289 A. H. 1872 A. D.	In dotted circle : ملک مظفر کوٹہ وکٹوریا سر راجندر ب ۱۸۷۲ سٹا (1) (2) W. 178, 179. S. 1-12, 1-14.	In dotted circle : بکروندہ نم خان بہادر ٹا زوارور نواب سٹا ۱۸۷۱ Milled edge and raised rim. Pl. XII. 3.
<b>EIGHT ANNAS.</b>				
3	"	1287 A. H. 1869 A. D.	As on No. 1, but ۱۸۷۱ W. 90. S. 92.	As on No. 1, but ہشت آنہ نم ۱۸۷۱
4 5	"	1288 A. H. 1871 A. D.	" ۱۸۷۱ (4) (5) W. 91½, 90. S. 92, 92.	" ۱۸۷۱ Milled edge and raised rim.
6	"	—	" W. 87. S. 91.	Similar, but date omitted. 19991.
<b>FOUR ANNAS.</b>				
7 8	"	1287 A. H. 1871 A. D.	As on No. 4. (7) (8) W. 46, 49. S. 7, 7.	As on No. 1, but چہار آنہ ٹا ۱۸۷۱



## SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 9	Rādhān-pur	—	As on No. 1. W. 44. S. -74.	As on No. 1.  19992.
TWO ANNAS.				
10 11	"	1288 A.H. 1871 A.D.	As on No. 1, but 1288 (10) (11) W. 22, 22. S. -5, -53.	As on No. 1, but دو آنہ لا 1288
12	"	—	but no date. " W. 21. S. -6.	but no date. "  19993.
BISMILLĀ				
			A.H. 1291-1313.	A.D. 1874-1895.
RUPĒ.				
13	"	1311 A.H. 1894 A.D.	In lined and dotted circles: ہند ملکہ معظمہ راہن پور قیصر طرب 1311 W. 175. S. 1-15.	In lined and dotted circles: نہادر لک محمد اسم اللہ خان (1) لوآء 1311 Pl. XII. 9. 19990.

## PORBANDAR

Capital, Porbandar (21° 37' 10" N., 69° 48' 30" E.).

Like Nawānagar, this State is also in Kāthiawār. Its Rāna or ruler is a Jethwa Rājput, and belongs to one of the oldest races in Western India, who established themselves in this province not later than

about A.D. 900-1000. The seat of the Rāna was transferred to Porbandar from Chāya, the old capital, in 1785.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Vikramādī	1831	Æ 8    Æ 8    Total 16.

The coins are of the same type as the early ones of Nawānagar except that श्री राम replaces श्री बाम.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>KORI.</b>				
Æ 1	—	—	Type of Nawānagar, No. 1, but with श्री राम in place of श्री बाम W. 72. S. -56.	As on Nawānagar, No. 1. Much debased.  PL. XII. B. <b>SILVER</b>
3	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
3	—	—	(2), (3) W. 76, 76. S. -57, -5.	(2) Bombay Government; (3) 20570.
<b>HALF-KORI.</b>				
4	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
5	—	—	(4) (5) (6) W. 36, 37, 37. S. -42, -45, -5.	(5) 20571.
<b>QUARTER-KORI.</b>				
7	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
8	—	—	(7) (8) W. 19, 19. S. -34, -34.	(7) 20572; (8) 11569.
<b>DORBA.</b>				
Æ 9	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1. <b>COFFER</b>
10	—	—	(9) (10) (11) W. 118, 118, 116. S. -65, -65, -63.	(10) 20573.
11	—	—		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse		Reverse	
			Obverse		Reverse	
<b>COPPER</b>						
AS						TRAMRITA.
12	—	—	As on No. 1.		As on No. 1.	
13						
14			(12) (13) (14) (15) (16)			
15			W. 51, 60, 58, 30, 30.			
16			S. 52, 52, 55, 43, 4.			(12) 20574.

## MARĀTHĀ STATES

### SĀTĀRA

Capital, Sātāra (17° 41' 23" N., 74° 2' 10" E.).

Sātāra, which is now entirely in British hands, was formerly the centre of Marāthā power, the great Sivāji being its founder.<sup>1</sup> At his death in 1680 practically the whole of the Konkan from Gandāvi in the north to Ponda in the south was under his rule, as well as several provinces in the interior. The decay of the Mughal Empire from 1700 to 1750 marks the period during which the Marāthās gradually rose to supremacy. About the same period the rule of the Sātāra rājās over the Marāthās declined and gave way before the Peshwās, or 'Mayors of the Palace', Balaji, the first Peshwā usurping power at the expense of his master.

The rule of the Peshwā was, however, not supreme, for as the Marāthā power grew other Hindu leaders joined, and thus formed a great Marāthā confederation which in 1795 had reached its zenith, and assumed such large proportions that it dominated all Central India. The leaders of this confederation were the ancestors of most of the Marāthā rulers of to-day, comprising the Holkar of Indore, the Sindhia of Gwālior, the Gāskwār of Baroda, the Puār family of Dewās and Dhār, and the Bhonsalas of Nagpūr. Although the power of the confederacy was broken by the Afghān invader, Ahmad Shāh, at Panipat, in 1761, it was not until their defeat by the British in 1818 that the confederacy was dissolved. In 1822 the Sātāra territory

<sup>1</sup> *History of the Marathas*, by Grant Duff, p. 168.



was handed to the titular Rājā by the British, but in consequence of his intrigues he was deposed in 1839. His brother was then placed on the throne, but dying in 1848 without a male heir the control of the State was resumed by the British.

Number of coins in collection.

Uncertain date.

Æ 5

In his article on the 'Currencies and Mints under Marāthā rule' <sup>1</sup> Mr. Justice Ranade asserts that gold, silver, and copper coins were struck by Sivāji at Rāigad, where his mint was set up: no satisfactory attribution of coins to Sivāji has yet been made. The copper coins of the State are called Shivārāyi paisa on account of the inscription they bear, and were current for a century or more. The name 'Shiva' on them is variously written शिव, शीव, सिव, सीव, and the termination 'pati' of 'Chattrapati' छात्रपति is often found bungled. Mr. Ranade continues, 'As regards the silver rupee coined at Rāigad, it is impossible to say what inscription it bore, as no specimens of Sivāji's rupee are now available. The likelihood is that it had Persian inscriptions, because all the later coins issued under the authority of the Peshwā's and the great Marāthā chiefs bore such inscriptions'. Shāhu set up a mint at Sātāra from which gold, silver, and copper coins were issued, but after his death (1749) it was transferred to Poona by the Peshwā. A mint was also opened at Bagalkot (Bijapūr district) in about 1753 and the Mulharshāhi rupee struck there. In the reign of the last Peshwā, Bajī Rāo, the Chandori rupee took the place of the Mulharshāhi and was coined both at Poona and Sātāra, the Poona mint being finally closed in 1835 and the Bagalkot and Sri Sikka rupees of Kolaba withdrawn from circulation. <sup>2</sup> None of these coins has been identified so far except perhaps the last, which seems to agree in description with Prinsep's (p. v.) Wabjaum issues.

Many small mints were in existence in the Southern Marāthā territory, but were all closed in 1765 and a central one opened at Dhārwar. The coins struck at Kolaba, Sangli, Mirāj, and Panhāla have been mentioned under the headings of Janjira and Kolhāpur, while those here catalogued belong more particularly to the Kingdom of Sātāra.

<sup>1</sup> J.E.R.E.A.S., vol. xx, pp. 125-260.

<sup>2</sup> Abbott in J.E.R.E.A.S., vol. xx, pp. 109-181.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse		Reverse
			EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.		
COPPER	Æ		PAISA.		
	1	—	Circle of dots.	Circle of dots.	
	2		श्री	वच	
	3		राजा	पति	
	4		शिव		
			(1) (2) (3)		
			W. 192, 198, 136,		
			S. -8, -8, -8,		
			(4)		Pl. XII. 10.
			W. 151.		(1) 18656; (2) 18657.
			S. -75.		
	6	—	"	वच पती	20696.
			W. 158.		
			S. -9.		

## NIPĀNĪ

Nipānī (16° 23' 40" N., 74° 25' 10" E.).

This town is in Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, and was annexed in 1842, but was a Marāṭhā mint in former times. The coins struck there were identified by Prinsep and are mentioned by him in his 'Useful Tables'. The coins of Nipānī and Pirkani seem identical.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse		Reverse
			RUPEE.		
SILVER	Æ		Crude copy of Shah'Ālam's		Crude copy of usual Mu-
	1	—	couplet.		ghal reverse with illegible
	2				mint.
	3		(1) (2) (3)		Four- and five-pointed
			W. 178, 175, 178.		stars in field.
			S. -95, -88, -78.		Pl. XII. 11.
					(3) 20591

## WAI

Wai (17° 56' 50" N., 73° 56' E.).

This is the chief town of Wai, sub-division of Sātara district, Bombay Presidency. Mr. Ranade says that 'The Ankushi rupee, so-called on account of the ankush or elephant goad which it bore on the inscription, was issued by the Rastes from their mint at VAI (Wai).<sup>1</sup> Prinsep says the 'Ankosey' or 'Chinsoory' rupee was struck at Poona.<sup>2</sup> There is little doubt that this coin had a very large circulation in Sātara and Kolhāpur, and small variations in type suggest its being imitated by various neighbouring mints.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ANKUSHI RUPEE.				
A 1	—	— Yr. 12	<p>۱۲</p> <p>بادشاہ غاز</p> <p>سکہ مبارک</p> <p>W. 175. S. -81.</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>مینت</p> <p>۱۲</p> <p>سنہ چلوس</p> <p>An elephant-goad in م.</p> <p>18628.</p>
2 3	—	—	<p>(2) (3)</p> <p>W. 173, 174. S. -82, -82.</p>	<p>(2) 22150; (3) 20730.</p>
4 5	—	—	<p>(4) (5)</p> <p>W. 171, 172. S. -82, -83.</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Ranade, *J.B.E.R.A.S.*, vol. xx, p. 190.<sup>2</sup> Prinsep, *Chief Coins*, p. 62.

## POONA

Poona ( $18^{\circ} 30' 41''$  N.,  $73^{\circ} 55' 21''$  E.).

Chief town of Poona District, Bombay Presidency. The Marāthā coins of the mint are common, but show little variety. Copper paisa known as the 'Spectacles pice' from their containing a mint-mark like a pair of spectacles or scissors in their inscription, are mentioned by Prinsep, and the piece in this Catalogue, besides having the same mark has been read as ضرب بونہ, i.e. struck at Poona, but the date, 1244 A.H. (A.D. 1828), raises a difficulty, as on the deposition of the Peshwā Bāji Rāo, in 1818, the city became British.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	POONA	1244 A.H.	<p>شاہ عالم</p> <p>بادشاہ</p> <p>سکہ مبارک</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>W. 173. S. 92.</p>	<p>مہنت</p> <p>چلوں</p> <p>۹۲۸۸</p> <p>(ضرب)</p> <p>ارپوند (1)</p> <p>Spectacles mint-mark.</p> <p>Pl. XII. 12.</p> <p>20197.</p>

## SURĀT

Surāt (the city) ( $21^{\circ} 9' 30''$  N.,  $72^{\circ} 54' 15''$  E.).

The rupee catalogued here was identified by Prinsep as of Nagpur mintage in his 'Useful Tables', and illustrated on Pl. II, No. 10, but a similar piece, which shows the mint plainly, gave Mr. Nelson Wright the opportunity of finally locating it. It is to be found in vol. III. of this Catalogue, Pl. XVII, No. 2080. He suggests that it may have been struck at Bombay by the East India Company. As, however, the Marāthās were in power at this period<sup>1</sup> up to the very walls of Surāt, it is more than probable that these coins were struck by them as the mint-mark suggests.

<sup>1</sup> Muhammed Shah reigned from 1719-1748.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R. <sup>1</sup> 1	Surāt	— A. H. Yr. 2	<p>شادے بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مہار</p> <p>W. 165. S. 96.</p>	<p>RUPEE.</p> <p>[مانوس] میمنت سنہ ۶ جلوس عرب (۱) [مولوت]</p> <p>PL. XII. 13. 11494.</p>

SILVER

<sup>1</sup> Comp. L.M.C., vol. III, No. 2080.





## PART II. RĀJPUTĀNA

	PAGE
AJMIR . . . . .	214
ALWAR . . . . .	215
BĀNEWĀRA . . . . .	218
BHARTPUR . . . . .	219
BIKANER . . . . .	223
BUNDI . . . . .	228
DHOLPUR . . . . .	232
JAIPUR . . . . .	233
JAISALMER . . . . .	242
JHĀLAWĀR . . . . .	243
JOHPUR . . . . .	246
KAROLI . . . . .	253
KUCHĀWAN . . . . .	257
KISHANGARH . . . . .	259
KOTAH . . . . .	261
MERWĀR . . . . .	263
SHĀHPUR . . . . .	268
PARTĀNGARH . . . . .	269
TONE . . . . .	272

## AJMİR

Ajmír was a regular mint of the Mughal emperors down to the reign of Shah 'Ālam II. Coins 1-2 (Pl. XVII. 2) are struck in the name of the latter, presumably the latest issue for the Rathors of Jodhpur. No. 3 (Pl. XVII. 1) is the Śrīshahi of Ajmír, said by Prinsep to have been 'introduced by Tántia'.<sup>1</sup> While the *jhār* (𑂔𑂱𑂰) suggests Jaipur or at least Rathor influence, the date 1203:31, the year of the Marāthā conquest, and the *Śrī* suggest it was issued by the Marāthās immediately after their conquest of Ajmír, and its comparative commonness suggests that the type was continued by them unchanged till Ajmír passed to the British in 1818.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
In name of Shah 'Ālam II.				
SILVER	R		REFR.	
	1	—		
	2	1203 A.H. Yr. 31	شاه عالم ۱۲۰۳ بادشاه غار سکه مبار (1) (2) W. 169, 169. S. -86, -85.	مانوس مہنت چلوس ۳۱ سنہ Pl. XVII. 2. (1) 11879; (2) 11878.
Under Marāthās.				
			REFR.	
3	Ajmír	"	شاه عالم ۱۲۰۳ باد شاه غار سکه مبار W. 167. S. -95.	(دار المہاجر اجمیر) عرب مہنت مانوس چلوس ۳۱ سنہ چلوس of من in ۱۱۸۷
			Pl. XVII. 1.	

<sup>1</sup> *English Notes*, p. 82.

## ALWAR

Capital, Alwar (27° 34' 4" N., 76° 38' 28" E.).

This State was founded in 1772 by Pratāp Singh, a Narūka Rajput, who at first possessed but two and a half villages, but during the contentions between the Jāts, Mughals, and Marāthās, about that period, managed to possess himself of the greater part of the territory which forms the southern part of the present State.<sup>1</sup> In the Marāthā war of 1803-1806 Bakhtāwar Singh took the side of the British, who rewarded him with the northern part, and took the State under their protection. On the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee the ruler was granted the title of Mahārāja.<sup>2</sup>

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		Rs.	Æ.	Total.
Sheodān Singh .	1837	2	4	8
Mangal Singh .	1874-1892	5	—	5
				<hr/> 13 <hr/>

The mint was at Rājgarh and the coins of Alwar were struck there from its opening in 1772 until 1877, when Alwar accepted the Government's offer to coin the State's money at Calcutta. The Rājgarh mint was closed except for a formal issue once a year, not for circulation, and the new coinage thenceforward struck at Calcutta.<sup>3</sup>

The coins of Sheodān Singh bear the inscriptions—obverse 'Auspicious coin of Her Majesty the Queen, England the seat of Empire, in the Christian year 1867'; reverse 'Struck at Rājgarh in the -th year of the reign of the great King Mahārāo-Rāj Sheodān Singh'.

Similar inscriptions are used on the succeeding ruler's coins.

Copper coins are known of Pratāp Singh and Bakhtāwar with the name of Shāh 'Ālam, while Bānī Singh's coins bear the name of Muḥammad Bahādur.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Webb, *The Coinages of Rajputana* (London, 1893), henceforth quoted as Webb, p. 110.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 110.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 110.

*Ibid.*, Pl. x 1, 2, &c.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SHEODAN SINGH</b>				
A. D. 1857-1874.				
RUPY*				
<b>SILVER</b>	A:			
1	RAjgarh	1870	In double circle with dots	In double circle with dots
2		A. D. Yr. 15	between.	between.
			<p>(1) (2) W. 176, 175. S. 1.07, 1.06.</p>	<p>PL. XIII. 1.</p>
HALF-ANNA (?).				
<b>COPPER</b>	A:			
3	"	— A. D. Yr. 3	As on No. 1, date illegible.	سہارو
			W. 284. S. .92.	<p>PL. XIII. 2</p>
4	"	— A. D. Yr. 4	"	As on No. 3, but
				ف
5	"	—	<p>W. 283. S. .80.</p>	<p>PL. XIII. 3.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
E 6	Rasgarh	—	As on No. 5. W. 278. S. -82.	As on No. 5.	COPPER
7 8	"	1871 A.D. Yr. 15	As on No. 1, but (7) (8) W. 286, 285. S. 1-16, 1-2.	As on No. 1.	
MANGAL SINGH					
A.D. 1874-1892.					
RUPEE.					
R 9 10	—	1877 A.D.	Crowned bust of Victoria I. VICTORIA—EMPERESS. (9) (10) W. 180, 180. S. 1-21, 1-21.	<p>مہارو راجہ سوامی منگل سنگ بہادر 1877</p> <p>In margin, at top, ONE RUPEE; at bottom, ALWAM STATE. A jhār each side. Pl. XIII. 4.</p>	SILVER
11	—	1788 sic (for 1877) A.D.	"	but with date inverted 1788	
12 13	—	1880	" (12) (13) W. 180, 179. S. 1-21, 1-21.	but 1880.	

## BĀNSWĀRA

Capital, Bānswāra (23° 30' N., 74° 24' E.).

The chiefs of Bānswāra belong to the Sesodia Rājputs of Dūngarpur, of which they are the junior branch, becoming detached from the latter State on the death of Udaya Singh in 1528. Bānswāra became partly subject to the Marāthās towards the close of the eighteenth century and paid tribute to the Chief of Dhār. A treaty was concluded with the British Government in 1818. The rulers have the title of Mahārāwal.<sup>1</sup>

Ruler.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.
Lakshman Singh	1862-1905	4      Total 4.

Lakshman struck coins in 1870 which are known by the name of Lakshman shāhi. The rupee and its divisions are illustrated by Webb<sup>2</sup> but are not represented in this collection. The inscriptions on both silver and copper have so far baffled interpretation. Webb<sup>3</sup> states that 'in former days the Salim Shāhi rupee (see Partābgarh) was coined at Bānswāra; it certainly was the rupee of the State, and still has a large circulation in the Mahārāwal's territory'.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b>	Æ			PAISA.
	1	—	Solar symbols. W. 114. S. .76 x .75.	Traces of Nāgarī inscription. PL. XIII. 5. 12187.
	2	—	As on No. 1. W. 114. S. .76 x .55.	As on No. 1. 12185.
	3 4	—	" (3) (4) W. 66, 56. S. .76 x .5, .73 x .35.	" (3) 12186; (4) 12184.

<sup>1</sup> Webb, p. 52.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, PL. III. 12-16.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 34.



## BHARTPUR

Capital, Bhartpur (27° 13' 5" N., 77° 32' 20" E.).

Out of the anarchy following the death of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1707 small kingdoms arose, among them being the State of Bhartpur, which was founded by Churāman, a Jāt, but he was dispossessed by his brother Badan Singh, who was then proclaimed leader of the Jāts at Dīg, with the title of Thākūr.<sup>1</sup> About 1760 Sūraj Mal extended it further, the process being continued by his fourth son, Ranjit Singh, who for services rendered to General Perron was rewarded with more territory, and thus formed the present State.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		N	At	Æ	Total.
Sūraj Mal	1756-1763	—	—	9	9
Randhīr Singh	1805	1	4	—	5
Baldeo Singh	1823	—	—	—	—
Dūrjan Sal	1825	—	—	—	—
Balwant Singh	1826	—	3	—	3
Jaswant Singh	1852-1893	—	4	4	8
					25

According to Webb<sup>2</sup> the State in early days had two mints, viz., Dīg and Bhartpur, and he gives 1763 as the date at which both mints commenced to strike coins. Neither of these names appear on the coins however till quite recent times. Instead we have Maha Indrapur and Braj Indrapur. The earliest coins in this catalogue are of copper, but in vol. III Mr. H. Nelson Wright describes a rupee dated 1174 (A. D. 1760) with the usual Mughal legends and in the name of Shāh Jahān III. Those that follow in both vol. III and this volume are of similar type, but in Shāh 'Ālam's name, and in the three metals, gold, silver, and copper, while both mints appear until we come to the coins of Jaswant Singh. These are of an entirely different type. On the obverse is the portrait of Queen Victoria, with a Persian legend around: obverse 'In the year 1858 of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, lawful sovereign of England'. On the reverse is its continuation, 'Struck at Bhartpur, 1910 (samvat) by Jaswant Singh Bahādūr, Invincible in War, Braj Indrapur'.

Webb<sup>2</sup> states that the Dīg mint closed in 1878 and Bhartpur in 1883.

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 125.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 125.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse			
COFFER	Æ 1 Braj Indrapur	— A.H. Yr. 4	SURAJ MAL (?) A.D. 1756-1763.				
			شاه عالم باد شاه ک	برج اندرپور شرب جلوس سنة			
			W. 277. S. 95.	Pl. XIII d.			
			As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.			
			(2) (3) (4) W. 281, 282, 279. S. 8, 85, 8.				
			5	—	—	"	
					W. 283. S. 83.		
			6	—	121- A.H.	bot ۱۲۱ (-) W. 101. S. 73.	"
			7	—	—	" W. 281. S. 76.	"
			8	—	—	" W. 86. S. 65	"
9	—	—	" W. 90. S. 62.	"			

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>RANDHIR SINGH (7)</p> <p>A. D. 1805-1823.</p>	
			MUNA.	
A/ 10	—	— A.H. Yr. 1	<p>محمد اکبر شاه بادشاه غازی</p> <p>صاحب قران (کام)</p> <p>W. 168. S. 77.</p>	<p>GOLD</p> <p>سرب</p> <p>میمنت مانوس</p> <p>چلوس احد * A</p> <p>سنة</p> <p>Pl. XIII. 7. 10911.</p>
			RUPEE.	
A/ 11	Braj Indrapur	1235 A.H. Yr. 15	<p>As on No. 10, but</p> <p>M. 42.</p> <p>W. 172. S. 1-12.</p>	<p>SILVER</p> <p>برج اندرپور</p> <p>سرب</p> <p>میمنت مانوس</p> <p>چلوس 15 * A</p> <p>سنة</p>
12	—	1236 A.H. Yr. 16	<p>M. 42.</p> <p>W. 170. S. 1-05.</p>	<p>but</p> <p>Pl. XIII. 8. 14980.</p>
13	—	1238 A.H. Yr. 18	<p>W. 171. S. 95.</p>	<p>Pl. XIII. 8.</p>
14	Maha Indrapur	12— A.H. Yr. 5?	<p>W. 170. S. 87.</p>	<p>but</p> <p>Pl. XIII. 9.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>BALWANT SINGH</b> A.D. 1836-1852.				
RUPEE.				
<b>SILVER</b>	R			
15	(—) Indrapur	12— A.H. Yr. 36	As on No. 10, but 17(—)  W. 170. E. -85.	As on No. 10, but r    8626.
16	—	1270 A.H. Yr. 40	" 170.  W. 170. E. -87.	" p.   Pl. XIII. 10.
17	—	12621 A.H. Yr. 48	" 1717 (7)  W. 171. E. -83.	" pA   Pl. XIII. 12. 11508.
<b>JASWANT SINGH</b> A.D. 1852-1893.				
RUPEE.				
18	Braj-	1858	Head of Queen Victoria;	In lined circle
19	indrapur Bhartpur	A.D. 1910 E.	around: جناب ملکہ معظمہ ملکہ کوہن دکتوریا فرمان روی ہند وانگلتد سنہ ۱۸۵۸  (18) (19) W. 170, 170. E. 1-0, 1-0.	مہاراجہ را (-۶) ہرج اندرہیرج جسوت سنگہ بھاندر مہارو چنگ بہرہور ۱۹۱۰ * [عرب]
Pl. XIII. D				

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 20 21	Braj- indrapur Bhanpur	1858 A.D. 1910 *	As on No. 18,  (20) (21) W. 171, 170. S. -85, -82.	As on No. 18.	SILVER
E 22 23	"	1858 A.D.	"  (22) (23) W. 283, 283. S. -96, -96.	"	COPPER
24 25	"	—	"  (24) (25) W. 144, 144. S. -78, -78.	"	

## BĪKANĪR

Capital, Bikanir (28° 0' N., 73° 22' E.).

The rulers of Bikanir are of the Rahtor clan of Rājputa, and, with those of Jodhpur, have a common parentage in Jodha, the founder of the latter State, both claiming direct descent from Rāma.


Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		R	E	Total.
Gaj Singh	1746	1	—	1
Sarat Singh	1787	6	—	6
Ratan Singh	1828	4	8	12
Sardar Singh	1852	3	6	9
Dugar Singh	1872	1	—	1
Ganga Singh	1887	2	2	4
				36

The mint at Bikanir appears to have been opened about 1760, for although a sanad is said to have been granted to Gaj Singh by the Emperor 'Alangir II between the years 1754 and 1759, giving him permission to coin money,<sup>1</sup> the only name mentioned on the coins down to 1859 is that of the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam, whose reign commenced in 1759. Gold coins have never been minted here, but from the time of Gaj Singh onward its rulers have struck both silver and

<sup>1</sup> Webb, p. 56.





Metal No.	Mini	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SŪRAT SINGH				
A.D. 1787-1828.				
RUPR.				
As	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1, but
2	—	A.H. Yr. 21	W. 173. S. -82.	PI
3	—	—	"	"
		A.H. Yr. 20	W. 169. S. -77.	11187.
4	—	1205	"	"
		A.H. Yr. 57	W. 172. S. -85.	20121.
5	—	—	"	"
		A.H. Yr. 43	undated.	As on r.
			W. 174. S. -92.	PL XIV. 2. 20122.
6	—	(12)29	"	"
7	—	A.H. Yr. 52	[17]PI	"
			(6) (7) W. 172, 174. S. -93, -9.	11944.
RATAN SINGH				
A.D. 1828-1851.				
RUPR.				
8	—	1229	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
9	—	A.H.	1771	PI 
10	—	Yr. 31	(8) (9) (10) (11)	PL XIV. 4.
11	—		W. 172, 173, 174, 178. S. -98, -92, -8, -88.	(8) 11184; (9) 11186.


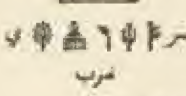
	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>PAISA.</b>					
<b>COPPER</b>	<b>E</b>				
	12	—	— A.H. Yr.	As on No. 1.  W. 238. S. 75.	As on No. 1.   Pl. XIV. 3. 20475.
	13	—	—	"	
	14	—	—		
	15	—	—	(13) (14) (15) (16)	
	16	—	—	W. 259, 256, 255, 246.	
	17	—	—	S. 8, 8, 8, 73.	
	18	—	—	(17) (18) (19)	
	19	—	—	W. 236, 233, 232. S. 73, 78, 75.	
<b>SARDAR SINGH</b> A.D. 1851-1872.					
<b>RUPEE.</b>					
<b>SILVER</b>	<b>A</b>				
	20	Bikanir	1916 s.	کوین وکتوریا انگلستان ارپی هندو [نگہ] اور	بیکانیر 1916 س۔  سرب
	21			(20) (21) W. 174, 174. S. 87, 87.	Pl. XIV. 5. Bikanir Darbar. 20123.
<b>TWO ANNAS.</b>					
	22	—	—	As on No. 20.  W. 26. S. 45.	As on No. 20.
<b>PAISA.</b>					
<b>COPPER</b>	<b>E</b>				
	23	Bikanir	1859 A.D.	As on No. 20, but 1-01  W. 112. S. 75.	As on No. 20.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
E 24 25 26 27 28	Bikanir	—	As on No. 20, but dateless.  (24) (25) (26) (27) W. 121, 116, 124, 118, S. 73, 72, 70, 63,  (28) W. 111. S. 68.	As on No. 20.	<b>COPPER</b>

## DUNGAR SINGH

A. D. 1872-1887.

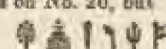
RUPES.

R 29 30 31 32	"	1916 s.	As on No. 20.  (29) (30) (31) (32) W. 175, 175, 176, 175. S. 85, 93, 87, 8.	  PL. XIV. 6.  (29) Bikanir Darbar; (30) 20124.	<b>SILVER</b>
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## GANGA SINGH

A. D. 1887-(regnant).

RUPES.

33	"	"	As on No. 20.  W. 175. S. 8.	As on No. 20, but  PL. XIV. 7. 20125	
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	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	A 34	Bikanir	1892 A.D.	1. Crowned bust of Victoria VICTORIA EMPRESS. W. 179. S. 1-2.	नहाराजा नंगा सिंह बहादुर E 1892 سنة بهادر نگا سنگھ نہارا جا In margin, ONE RUPEE, above: BIKANIR STATE below.   on either side. Dotted rim. Pl. XIV. 8.
<b>COPPER</b>	E 35 36	"	1895 A.D.	As on No. 34. (35) (36) W. 98, 98. S. 1-0, 1-0.	QUARTER-ANNA. In ring of dots: ONE QUARTER ANNA INDIA 1895 above, BIKANIR below, STATE   on either side. Dotted rim. Pl. XIV. 9.

## BŪNDI

Capital, Būndi (25° 27' N., 75° 40' 37" E.).

The Chiefs of Būndi, whose title is that of Mahārāja Rājā are of the Hārā sept of the great clan of Chauhān Rājputa, and the country occupied by them for many centuries is called Harāṭi.

In the early part of the seventeenth century Harāṭi was divided into the two kingdoms of Būndi and Kotah (q. v.).

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		A	R	E	Total.
'Ālam II	1759	—	2	—	2
Akbar II	1806	2	—	3	5
Rām Singh	1824	—	7	5	12
Raghobār Singh	1839	—	3	—	3
					22

No coins are known of either Būndi or Kotah until the reign of Shāh 'Ālam (1759-1806). The coins in names of 'Ālam II and Akbar II attributed to Būndi and to Kotah by Prinsep and Webb seem to be identical. Rām Singh was the first ruler to strike coins distinctively for Būndi, and on them Her Majesty Victoria is acknowledged as Queen. 'Victoria Queen' on the obverse, and 'Rām Singh, Lord of Būndi, worshipper of Raṅgeśa' in Nāgarī occupies the reverse. Similar coins were issued in name of Edward, Emperor.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
In name of Shāh 'Ālam II.				
RUPYĀ				
At 1	—	— A.H. Yr. 3	عالم بهادر بادشاه غلز ک سکه مبار	مانوس سکه ۳ چلوس غرب (- -)
			W. 155. S. -8.	11918.
2	—	127- A.H. Yr. 44	As on No. 1, but — — —	As on No. 1, but — — —
			W. 169. S. -7A.	

SILVER

## COINS OF BUNDI

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
In name of Akbar II.				
MURR.				
<b>GOLD</b> A 3 4	Bundi	124- A.H. Yr. 19	محمد اکبر شاه و شاه غازی - صاحب قران تا [حکمه مبارکه] (3) (4) W. 166, 165. S. .75, .73.	مالوس مینت سنة 11 جلوس ب بوسرندکا Pl. XVIII. 1. (3) 10924; (4) 10923.
PARSA.				
<b>COFFER</b> E 5	—	— A.H. Yr. 42	As on No. 3, W. 269. S. .3.	As on No. 3, but P.
6	—	— A.H. Yr. 4	" W. 268. S. .77 x .77.	" P.
7	—	Yr. 28	" W. 275. S. .75 x .60.	" P.
RAM SINGH				
A.D. 1821-1887.				
RUPEE.				
<b>SILVER</b> A 8	—	1866 A.D. 1923 B.	VIC TORIA QUEEN 1866 W. 171. S. .84.	रविशम न बुदीश राम सिंह १९२३

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
H 9	—	1867 A.D. 1924 s.	As on No. 8, but 1867  W. 171. S. 82.	As on No. 8, but १९२४	SILVER
10 11	—	1872 A.D. 1929 s.	1872  (10) (11) W. 172, 172. S. 94, 95.	१९२९  PL XIV. 10.	
E 12 13	—	"	As on No. 8.  (12) (13) W. 273, 272. S. 9 x 91, 91 x 87.	As on No. 8.  PL XIV. 11.	PAISA.  COPPER
14 15 16	—	1924 s.	As on No. 8.  (14) (15) W. 166, 166. S. 7 x 65, 65 x 55.  (16) W. 164. S. 7 x 65.	As on No. 8.	HALF-PAISA.
A. 17 18 19	—	1943 s.	In circle a Katār. QUEEN VICTORIA around.  (17) (18) (19) W. 166, 166, 171. S. 9, 85, 7.	In lined circle:  बुद्धि राम सिंह: १९४३	RUPEE.  SILVER
					PL XIV. 12.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A 20	— A.D. 1966 ±	<p>RAQHUBIR SINGH</p> <p>A.D. 1889-</p> <p>HALF-RUPEE.</p> <p>In centre, a Katār</p> <p>around, EMPEROR EDWARD VII</p> <p>W. 82. S. -65.</p>	<p>[ - ] मणि</p> <p>१)२६६</p>
	21 22	— "	<p>"</p> <p>(21) (22)</p> <p>W. 42, 42. S. -55, -55.</p>	


## DHOLPUR

Capital, Dholpur (26° 42' N., 77° 56' E.).

The reigning family of Dholpur are Jāta of the Bamarāolia family, of the Deswāl tribe.

Dholpur has had a chequered history, for it resisted Babur, Aurangzeb's sons fought for mastery within its territory, and during the forty-five years succeeding 1761 changed its master five times. In 1775 it was seized by Mirzā Najaf Khān, and then fell into the hands of Sindhia. In 1806 the English united Dholpur, Bāri, Bājākhara, and Sir Muttra's territories into one State, and made it over to Mahārānā Kīrat Singh in exchange for his territory of Gōhad, which was given up to Sindhia, to whose family it still belongs.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Kīrat Singh	1804	3
		Total 3

The Dholpur mint was opened in 1804 and the coins struck there are known as 'tamanchā' on account of the *tamanchā* or 'pistol'  shown on them, which is also the mark of the State.<sup>1</sup> Silver coins only have been struck at this mint, which ceased its operations in 1857.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Wak.*, p. 125.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 126.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p style="text-align: center;"><b>KIRAT SINGH</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 1226-1252.                      A.D. 1811-1836.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPRE.                      <b>SILVER</b></p>	
At 1 2	Gohad	— A.H. Yr. 21	<p>محمد اکبر شاه بادشاہ غلام</p> <hr/> <p>حاجب قران خان</p> <hr/> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>(1) (2) W. 170, 169. H. 1.0, .75.</p>	<p>مالوس</p> <p>مینت</p> <p>سنہ ۲۱ جلوس</p> <p>عرب گوہد</p> <p style="text-align: right;">19944.</p>
3	—	1251 A.H. Yr. 30	<p>As on No. 1, but (178)</p> <p>(Punch marks)</p> <p>W. 168. H. .8.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, but —</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV. 1.</p>


## JAIPUR

Capital, Jaipur (Jeypore) (26° 55' N., 75° 52' E.).

The Mahārāja of Jaipur is the chief of the Kachwaha Rajputs and claims descent from Rāma. The name of the State 'Jaipur' is usually preceded by the word 'Sawāi' (one and a quarter), the title given by Muḥammad Shāh to Jai Singh II, which signified that the latter was superior in knowledge and authority to his fellows. This prince, who ascended the throne in 1699, was remarkable for his scientific skill in mathematics and astronomy, and caused several observatories to be built. He also removed his capital from Amber, the ancient seat of the kingdom, to a new site, and in 1728 laid the foundations of the present city of Jaipur, which is considered to be the finest of modern Hindu cities.

## COINS OF JAIPUR

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		₹	₠	₡	Total.
Mādhō Singh I.	1760		2	9	11
Prithvī Singh	1763	—	—	—	—
Pratāp Singh	1778	—	1	—	1
Jagat Singh II.	1803	1	1	2	4
Mohan Singh	1818	—	—	1	1
Jai Singh III.	1819	—	—	—	—
Rām Singh	1838	1	8	12	21
Mādhō Singh II	1880	—	5	1	6
					44

It has been said that the Jaipur mint was opened by Jai Singh II, but Webb<sup>1</sup> was unable to believe this, and the earliest known coins are those of Isvari Singh, which were struck in the name of the Emperor Muḥamuned Shāh (1719-1748). These have been recorded by Mr. Nelson Wright in vol. III of this Catalogue and are of usual Mughal type. Similar coins in all three metals have been struck by the successors of Isvari in the name of the Emperor contemporary with those of the rulers of Jaipur until the middle of the reign of Rām Singh, when Queen Victoria's name was substituted for that of the Emperor Bahādur and the supremacy of Britain acknowledged. On the obverse of the coin (No. 22) is the Persian inscription which Webb translates into English, 'Struck at Sawāi Jaipur in the year 1868, by permission of the Great Queen of the Empire of Inglistan, Victoria', the reverse side continuing, 'In the 31st year of the fortunate reign of Mahārāo-rāj Rām Singh' (p. 75, No. 3). Coins of this type were struck in the three metals as before, the same design being used on the rupees of his successor Mādhō Singh II. Webb says 'In addition to the Jaipur-town mint, mints have, during this century (the nineteenth) been worked at Mādhupūr, Jikur, Būpas, Surnjghar, and Charanā in Khetri. The two latter were closed in 1869, the others at an earlier but now unknown date'. The characteristic mint-mark of the State is a 'jhār' or spray of six branches .

<sup>1</sup> Webb, p. 74.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MĀDHO SINGH</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">In name of 'Ālamgir II (cf. vol. III, no. 2224).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.D. 1760-1778.</p>				
At 1	Sawai Jalpur	— A.H. Yr. 1	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPY.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">عالم کبریم بادشاہ غازی</p> <p style="text-align: center;"># سکہ مبارک</p> <p>W. 175. S. -86.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SILVER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مانوس سنہ احد چلوں عرب سواہی جی پور</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV. 2.</p>
2	"	— A.H. Yr. 6	<p>As on No. 1.</p> <p>W. 174. S. -81.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, but سنہ ۱</p> <p style="text-align: right;">19909.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">In name of 'Ālam II.</p>				
At 3	"	— A.H. Yr. 15	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">شاہ عالم بادشاہ غازی</p> <p>W. 288. S. -86.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COPPER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سواہی جی پور عرب سنہ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV. 5.</p>
4 5 6 7 8 9	"	Yr. 17	<p>As on No. 3.</p> <p>(4) (5) (6) (7) W. 268, 260, 245, 270, S. -8, -75, -71, -75,</p> <p>(8) (9) W. 230, 277. S. -75, -75.</p>	<p>As on No. 3, but ۱۰</p>



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b>	Æ 10 11	—	—	As on No. 3.  (10) (11) W. 259, 277. B. -76, -76.	As on No. 3.
<b>PRATĀP SINGH</b>					
In name of <u>Shah 'Ālam II</u> (cf. vol. iii, no. 2357). A. D. 1778-1803.					
<b>SILVER</b>	Ā 12	Sawāi Jaipur	— A. H. Yr. 39	RUPR.  In lined circle,  شاه عالم بادشاہ سکہ مہا W. 174. B. -87.	In lined and dotted circles,  مانوس ۳۱ سنہ جلوس سوی جی پور PL XV. 3.
<b>JAGAT SINGH II</b>					
In name of Akbar II. A. D. 1803-1818.					
<b>GOLD</b>	Ā 13	"	122- A. H. Yr. Ahd	MUNA.  محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ غازی صاحب قران تاج سکہ مبارک W. 167. B. -8.	مانوس مینت سنہ احد جلوس سوی جی پور PL XV. 4.
<b>SILVER</b>	Ā 14	"	122- A. H. Yr. 3	RUPR.  As on No. 13. W. 172. B. -9.	As on No. 13, but r

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
In name of 'Ālam II.				
PAISA.				
15	Sawāi Jaipur	— Yr. 44	As on No. 3. W. 281. S. -9.	As on No. 3, but COFFEE
In name of Akbar II.				
PAISA.				
16	"	— A. H. Yr. 3	In two circles with dots between: شاه اکبر باد غاز W. 285. S. 1-25. (Full die.)	In two circles with dots between: سوی چیلور سرب Pl. XV. 6.
17	"	— A. H. Yr. 3	W. 273. S. 1-25.	"
MOHAN SINGH				
A. D. 1819-1835.				
18	"	12— A. H. Yr. 16	As on No. 13, but W. 157. S. -85.	As on No. 13, but

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RĀM SINGH</b> In name of Bahādur II. A.D. 1833-1830</p>				
<b>MUNR.</b>				
<b>GOLD</b> A 19	Sawāl Jaipur	12— A.H. Yr. 13	<p style="text-align: center;">۱۲ محمد شاه بهادر نشاہ غز سکه مبار</p> <p>W. 167. S. -75</p>	<p>As on No. 13, but 17</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV. S.</p>
<b>RUPR.</b>				
<b>SILVER</b> R 20	"	126— A.H. Yr. 12	<p>As on No. 19, but 171—</p> <p>W. 174. S. -87.</p>	<p>As on No. 19, but 17</p>
<b>TWO ANNAR.</b>				
21	"	— A.H. Yr. 18	<p>As on No. 19.</p> <p>W. 22. S. -5.</p>	<p>As on No. 19, but 1</p>
<b>In name of Queen Victoria.</b>				
<b>RUPR.</b>				
22	"	186— A.D. Yr. 31	<p>وکتوریا انگلستان ملکیت ۱۸۶۱ شہ قیصر ملکہ عظمہ سرہ سواہی جیپور</p> <p>W. 176. S. -85.</p>	<p>رام سنگہ جی مہاراجہ دھیرج سواہی مینت سنگہ چلوس مانوس</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse		
<b>A</b> 23	Sawa; Jaipur	— A.D. Yr. 33	As on No. 22, but 187— W. 175. S. -85.	As on No. 22, but 187—	<b>SILVER</b>	
24	"	1870 A.D. Yr. 35	" 1870. W. 176. S. 1-15.	" 1870. Pl. XV, 7.		
25	"	18— A.D. Yr. 45	" 18— W. 175. S. -87.	" 18— M. 71.		
FOUR ANNAS.						
26	"	— A.D. Yr. 33	As on No. 22, but undated. W. 43. S. -67.	As on No. 22, but 187—		
27	"	— A.D. Yr. 41	" W. 43. S. -6.	" 187—		
<b>E</b> 28	"	1870 A.D. Yr. 35	As on No. 22, but 1870. Same type. W. 282. S. 1-18.	As on No. 22, but 1870.	<b>COPPER</b>	
TWO PAISA.						
29	"	— A.D. Yr. 37	As on No. 22, but date— (29) (30) (31) (32) W. 96, 96, 95, 94, S. -75, -75, -75, -75, (33) (33a) W. 94, 96. S. -75, -75.	As on No. 22, but 1870.		
30						
31						
32						
33						
33a						



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b>	<b>E</b>				
	34	Sawli Jaipur	— A.D. Yr. 39	As on No. 22. W. 90. S. -7.	As on No. 22, but "
	35	"	—	"	"
	36	"	A.D.		"
	37	"	Yr. 40	(35) (36) (37) W. 97, 98, 98. S. -8, -72, -70.	PL XV. 9.
	38	"	1880 A.D. Yr. 45	" 1880 W. 99. S. 1-5.	" "
<b>MĀDHO SINGH II</b>					
A.D. 1880-1922.					
<b>RUPRE.</b>					
<b>SILVER</b>	<b>R</b>				
	39	"	1880 A.D. Yr. 1	As on No. 22, but 1880 W. 177. S. 1-2.	As on No. 22, but مادمو in place of رام and سينا احمد
	40	"	1881 A.D. Yr. 2	" 1881 W. 177. S. -85.	" "
	41	"	188-	"	"
	42	"	A.D. Yr. 9	188- (41) (42) W. 176, 176. S. -85, -85.	" "
<b>EIGHT ANNAS.</b>					
	43	"	— A.D. Yr. 8	As on No. 22, but dateless. W. 88. S. -7.	As on No. 22, but "




Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 44	Sawāi Jaipur	— A. D. Yr. 20	As on No. 22, but dateless. W. 96. S. -8.	As on No. 22, but r.








PAISA.

COPPER

## SAWĀI MADHUPUR MINT (3)

Akhar II 5 A.

The coins of the type PL XVIII 2 are attributed by Prinsep (p. 67) and Webb (PL VIII. 3) to Kotah, but they bear a strong resemblance to the coins of Jaipur, and have the lotus-bud  on the obverse also found on definite Jaipur coins as is the *jhār* () . The coins usually read  only if the die ever really bore more. It may be suggested that they are of Sawāi Madhupur, which is known to have been a Jaipur mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 45 46	Sawāi	12— A. H. Yr. 13	As on No. 13, but  12— (45) (46) W. 171, 166. S. -83, -78.	As on No. 13, but     PL XVIII 2 (45) 3439.
47	"	— A. H. Yr. 15	" W. 171. S. -83.	" 
48	"	12— A. H. Yr. 26	" 12— W. 169. S. -85.	" 

RUPEE.

SILVER

11869.

## SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 49	Sawāi	— A. H. Yr. 30	As on No. 13. W. 171. S. -82.	As on No. 13, but r.  11921.

## JAISALMİR

Capital, Jaisalmir (26° 55' N., 70° 57' E.).

The Mahārāwals of Jaisalmir are Yādū Bhati Rājputs and claim a very ancient lineage.

Rulers.	Number of coins in collection.		
	A. D.	At	Total.
Akhai Singh (Akhaya Singh)	1722-1762	1	1
Ranjit Singh	1846-1864	1	1
			—
			2
			—

The earliest coins of Jaisalmir are those known by the name of 'Akhai Shāhi', so-called on account of their having been struck originally by Akhai Singh. They are of the usual Mughal type, and there is little to distinguish them from the coins of Muḥammad Shāh of Dehli mint, from which they were copied with the exception of the marks in the exergue on the reverse. The striking of these coins was prohibited by the Dehli court, but they were issued in defiance of the prohibition and enjoyed a large circulation throughout Sind, Bahāwalpūr, and the Jaisalmir district, their issue being continued by Mūlraj and his successors until 1860, when coins were struck in Queen Victoria's name with inscriptions, obverse, 'Auspicious coins of Victoria, lawful Queen of England, Her Majesty, exalted in rank', with the reverse continuing, 'Struck in the House of Government, Jaisalmer, in the 22nd year of her auspicious reign'.<sup>1</sup> Copper coins called 'Dodia' are known to have been struck here. They are marked with a design which is very similar in appearance to that on the dhingla paisa of Mewār. Forty of them equal one anna. It is said that they were issued in 1660 and again in 1836.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Webb, pp. 105, 106.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 106.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>AKHAY SINGH</b> A.D. 1722-1762.				
			RUBY.	<b>SILVER</b>
1	Shah-	11(52)	Traces of dotted border.	Traces of dotted border.
2	Jāhanābād	A.H. Yr. 22 (Min- ham- mad Shah)	<p>محمد شاه بادشاه غازي</p> <hr/> <p>صاحب قرن ثانی</p> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>(1) (2) W. 161, 168. S. -85, -8.</p>	<p>له چها آباد</p> <p>دار الخلا شاه</p> <p>قرن</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>میست</p> <p>چلوس ۲۲</p> <p>سکه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XV. 10.</p>
<b>RANJIT SINGH</b> A.D. 1846-1864.				
3	Jaisalmir	— A.H. Yr. 22	<p>ملک معظم رابع الدرجه</p> <hr/> <p>وکتورن فرمان</p> <p>انگلسٹن</p> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>W. 204. S. 1-05.</p>	<p>Traces of dotted border.</p> <p>[جیسلمیر]</p> <p>دار الزمان</p> <p>قرن</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>میست</p> <p>چلوس ۲۲</p> <p>سکه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XV. 11. 11871.</p>

## JHĀLAWĀR

Capital, Jhālra Patan (24° 32' N., 76° 12' E.).

The ruling family of Jhālrawār belong to the Jhāla clan of Rājputa, and the title of their chieftain is that of Maharāja Rāna.

This State, originally a part of Kotah, came into existence in 1837 and was founded in memory of the services rendered to Kotah by Zālīm Singh, the famous Regent and administrator for over forty-five



years. The grandson of Zālim Singh was placed upon the throne thus created with the title of Rāj Rana.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		Al	Æ	Total.
Prithvī Singh .	1845	9	5	15
Zālim Singh .	1876	2	—	2
				17

The State began to strike coins at a very early stage of its existence, probably the first year, the coins struck being known later as 'Madan Shāhi'. They resemble the coins of Kotah of that period except that they bear the mint-name Jhālāwār. The copper pāisa are square.

In 1858 the new Madan Shāhi coins were issued in the name of Queen Victoria.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<b>PRITHVĪ SINGH</b> A.D. 1847-1875.	
			<b>OLD MADAN SHĀHI PAISA.</b>	
<b>COPPER</b> Æ 1	Jhālāwār	— s. Yr. 21 of issue (from 1838)	In lined and dotted border. محمد شاه بهادر پادشاه غار سکه مبارک W. 279. S. -85 x -81.	In lined and dotted border. مانوس مہنت ۱۸۵۸ ۱۸۵۸ سنہ ۲۱ جلوس قرب چھالوار PI. XV. 12
<b>SILVER</b> Al 2	"	1915 s. Yr. 4 (of issue 1858)	Portions of ملک مظہر و کنوریا ہارادشاہ انکلسا ۱۱۱۵ سنہ W. 172. S. -8.	As on No. 1. سنہ ۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 3	Jhalawar	1915 a. Yr. 5	As on No. 2. W. 172. S. 1.05.	As on No. 2, but s	SILVER
4	"	— S. Yr. 7	" W. 172. S. .75.	" " 12	
5	"	— S. Yr. 12	" W. 172. S. .3.	" " 12 Pl. XV. 13 From Gwalior Res. 20463.	
6 7	"	1915a Yr. 14	" (6) (7) W. 173, 173. S. 1.1, 1.1.	" " 12 Pl. XVI. 1	
8	"	Yr. 16	" W. 172. S. .81.	" " 12	
9	"	Yr. 17	" W. 172. S. .81.	" " 12	
10	"	Yr. 19	" W. 172. S. .77.	" " 12	
At 11	"	— S. Yr. 4	As on No. 2. W. 275. S. .75 x .65.	As on No. 2, but s	COPPER

PAISA.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b>	Æ				
	13	Jhālāwār	1915 s1	As on No. 2.	As on No. 2.
	13		Yr. 9	Traces of dotted border.	Traces of dotted border.
	14			(12)      *      (13)	1 s1
	15			W. 280,      *      277 S. .85 x .81, .81 x .65,	PL XVI. 2.
				(14)      (15) W. 279,      275. S. .71 x .65, .8 x .6.	
<b>ZĀLIM SINGH</b>					
A. D. 1875-1898:					
<b>SILVER</b>	Æ			REVERSE.	
	16	"	Yr. 20 (of same 1858)	As on No. 2,  W. 173. S. .9.	As on No. 2, but r. s1
	17	"	Yr. 21	"  W. 173. S. .71.	" r. s1

## JODHPUR (MĀRWĀR)

Capital, Jodhpur (26° 17' N., 73° 4' E.).





The State of Mār wār is better known by the name of its capital, Jodhpur, which was built by Rāo Jodhā in 1459 and named after him.

The rulers of this State are entitled Mahārājas and are chiefs of the Rāthor clan of Rājputa, to whom the territory belongs. Like their neighbours at Udaipur they claim direct descent from Rāma.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		Æ	Æ	Total
Vijaya (or Bijy Singh) .	1773	1	7	8
Bhīm Singh .	1784	—	—	—
Mān Singh .	1804	—	5	5
Takht Singh .	1843	4	1	5
Jaswant Singh .	1873	5	3	8
Sardār Singh .	1895	—	—	—
Sumar Singh .	1911	—	—	—
				36



No coins can be attributed to this State prior to those of Vijaya Singh, although Tod in his *Rajasthan* says that Ajit coined money in 1720. The mint of Vijaya Singh was opened in 1761 at the capital, and gold, silver, and copper coins were struck there from that time until quite recently. Mints were also opened at Pāli, Nagor, and Sujat, but apparently at a subsequent date,<sup>1</sup> these subsidiary mints striking in silver and copper only.

The coins in the Indian Museum begin with those of Vijaya, which are called 'Bijy shāhi'. They contain the usual legend of Shāh 'Ālam, the Mughal emperor, who was contemporary with Vijaya: 'Auspicious coin of the noble monarch, Shāh 'Ālam', with the reverse 'Struck in the house of victory, Jodhpur, in the year of his fortunate reign'. Coins bearing this inscription but varying their regnal dates were struck through the successive reigns of Bhim Singh, Man Singh, and Takhat Singh until 1858, when as usual the Mughal title gave place to that of Queen Victoria. The obverse reads 'During the auspicious reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India', and the reverse, 'Struck at Jodhpur by Mahārājādhirājā Śrī Takht Singh Bahadur' and in Nāgarī श्री माताजी = 'Śrī Mātāji'. Coins with similar readings were also issued by Jaswant Singh with the alteration of name and Samvat date, the latter taking its place on all coins struck by the Durbar from Samvat 1918 (A.D. 1863). The special marks of the State are the 'Jhār'    (or spray) and 'Khāndā'  (or sword), and their position on the coins is of much assistance in identifying the mint at which they were struck, especially when supplemented with the private mark of the 'Dāroga'. Each mint-master or 'Dāroga' put a special device of his own on the coins struck by him during his term of office, and Captain Webb in his work<sup>2</sup> gives the following examples of some of the marks used by them together with their names, and the period during which they were mint-masters.

Jodhpur Mint	𑂔 (Ga upside down)	Kanī Rām	dāroga	1849-1862
"	"	रा (Rā)	Anar Singh	1866
"	"	علي (Ali)	Mumtaz 'Ali	1884-1886
Pāli	"	卐 (the swastika)	Joshī Hans Rāj	(Jaswant's time)
"	"	मा	Lala Sedh Mal	prior to 1886
"	"	बा (for Balāji)	Mangal Chand	1886
Sujat	"	बा (above 𑂔)	Nazar Harkaran	1859
"	"	ट	Bohra Gokal	1878 to 1881
			Chand	
"	"	𑂔	Bias Kishan Das	1888

<sup>1</sup> Webb, p. 41.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 42.

<sup>2</sup> These rupees are known as 'Lallullā', and on account of the looseness of the metal composing them are avoided by traders. Webb, p. 40.



The position of the *dāroga's* mark in relation to the 'jhār' and sword as a means of identifying the mint has also been indicated in the same valuable work.<sup>1</sup>

Jodhpur coins have the *dāroga's* mark adjacent to the *jhār*, both being on the obverse.


Pāli coins have the *dāroga's* mark on the obverse whilst the *jhār* is on the reverse, next to the sword.

Nāgor coins have parts (but sometimes entire) of the *jhār* and sword above the Nāgarī letters on the reverse and no sword below.

Sūjat coins sometimes bear a 'kaṭār' (dagger), the *dāroga's* mark being near to the *jhār* on the obverse. Others also have श्री माहादेवजी (Śrī Mahādevajī) on the obverse, with श्री माताजी (Śrī Mātājī) on the reverse.

There are no coins of either Nāgor or Sūjat in the collection here catalogued, but several of Pāli, e.g. No. 18 having ضرب پالی ماروار (= 'Struck at Pāli in Marwar'). In 1858 the name of Queen Victoria was substituted for that of the Mughal emperor at Jodhpur, but the change was not so promptly made at the other mints.<sup>2</sup>

The mint at Nāgor was closed in 1872, and that at Sūjat in 1888,<sup>3</sup> but the Jodhpur and Pāli mints were still active in 1893.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R. 1	Jodhpur	<p style="text-align: center;">VLJAYA SINGH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. H. 1187-1209.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUST SAINI RUPEN</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>شاه عالم</p>  <p>بادشاه غازی</p> <p>سکه مبارک</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>چوندر</p> <p>دار المنصور</p> <p>غریب</p> <p>مالوس</p> <p>میت</p> </div> </div> <p>W. 173. S. -2.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A. D. 1773-1794.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PL XVI 3.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Webb, p. 41.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 46.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 41.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
BIRY SHABI PAISA.				
			COPPER	
2	Jodhpur	11]92 A.H. Yr. —	Lined circle, جوڈپور دارالتعمیر و ۱۲ (۱۱) W. 325. S. -95.	Lined and dotted circles, قرب مانوس میمنت جلوس Pl. XVI 4.
3	"	1205 A.H. Yr. 35	As on No. 2, but ۱۲۰۵ W. 325. S. -9.	As on No. 2, but ۱۲۰۵
4	"	1206 A.H.	" W. 319. S. -87.	no regnal year.
5	"	"	" W. 321. S. -9.	"
6	"	"	" W. 318. S. -9.	"
7	"	"	" W. 319. S. -8.	"
8	"	"	(double struck). W. 319. S. -8.	"

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>MÂN SINGH</b>					
<b>COPPER</b>	E	Jodhpur	1215 A.H. Yr. 45	A.H. 1215-1259.	A.D. 1804-1841.
	9			As on No. 2, but	As on No. 2, but
	10			1715 (1)	52
				(9) (10)	
				W. 317, 316. S. -84, -87.	
	11	"	— A.H. Yr. 641	no date.	" (1)
	12				
				(11) (12)	
				W. 325, 320. S. 1-05, -83.	
	13	"	— A.H. Yr. -5	"	"
				W. 310. S. -90.	
<b>TAKHT SINGH</b>					
<b>SILVER</b>	R	"	1264 A.H. (= A.D. 1847)	A.H. 1259-1290.	A.D. 1843-1873.
				BAY SHAM RUPPE.	
				شاه عالم ۱۲۱۵	As on No. 2.
				باد شاه غار	between دار and المور
				[مک عمار]	PL XVI. 8.
				W. 177. S. -80.	
	15	"	1264 A.H.	As on No. 14, but without	
				باد	
				W. 173. S. -9.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 16	Jodhpur	— A. H. Yr. 22	In lined circle. محمد اکبر شاه شاه غاز W. 344. S. 1-0.	PAISA.  COFFER 1 جواہر دار المصنوع قرب مانوس میمنت چلوں ۲۲ سہ Pl. XVI. 5. 13107.
Æ 17	"	(Issued in 1858)	In lined circle. زمان مبارک کوین وکتور ۱۱ یا ملکہ شان ن مندو مظہ انکشا و کتو and ۱۱ above W. 175. S. 96.	RUPY.  SILVER In lined circle. سنگہ بہادر ہی ماتاہی تخت مہاراجہ ۲۲ درجہ سری سہ قرب چوہدر Pl. XVI. 7.
18	Pali-Mārwar	1926 a. (=A.D. 1869)	شاه فرنگ محمد کوین مندو تخت زرد سہرا سنگہ از ۱۰ سنگہ W. 175. S. 83.	۱۲۶۱ ہی ماتاہی ب عربی مازوار Pl. XVI. 8.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 10 Jodhpur	— Yr. 22	JASWANT SINGH	
			A.D. 1290-1313.	A.D. 1873-1895.
			As on No. 17, but	श्री माताजी
			ॐ नमो	॥
			W. 175. S. -79.	सुरी जसवंत सिंह महाराज देवाज [सुर] जोधपुर M. 79. Pl. XVI. 9.
20	"	—	As on No. 19, but	"
			गुहरी	
			W. 173. S. -77.	
			"	
			मा	
21	Pillai	—	"	श्री माताजी
			मा	॥
			W. 176. S. -83.	सिंह ॐ सिंह देवाज सुरी जसवंत महाराज सुर [पाली]
			"	
			"	
22	"	—	"	"
			W. 175. S. -82.	Pl. XVI. 10.
			"	
			"	
			"	
23	"	— A.D. Yr. 4	Lined and dotted border.	श्री माताजी
			क़िस्मान मीर	॥
			कोन वक्तविया [मलक]	देवाज जसवंत सिंह
			महाराज	महा न्त
			महाराज अल्लखान वन्दो	सुर [पाली] राह
			W. 174. S. -85.	Pl. XVI. 11.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COFFER
Æ 24 25 26	Jodhpur	—	Traces of dotted border. ہر زمان مبارک کون و کشوریا ملک (نت) (24) (25) (26) W. 323, 324, 308. S. -85, -9, -8.	و غلستان معتبه انگلستان سرب چودہ پس	

PL XVI 12.

## KARAULI

Capital, Karauli (26° 30' N., 77° 4' E.).

The Mahārāja of Karauli is the head of the Jādon clan of Rājputs, who claim to be descended from Kṛishṇa.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			Total.
		AR	Æ		
Mānak Pāl . . .	1772	2	—		2
Harbaksh Pāl . . .	1804	1	—		1
Pratāp Pāl . . .	1838	1	—		1
Nar Singh Pāl . . .	1848	—	—		—
Madan Pāl . . .	1853	4	—		4
Jai Singh . . .	1869	—	—		—
Arjun Pāl . . .	1875	1	2		3
Bhanwar Pāl . . .	1886	4	1		5
					16

The earliest coins known of this State bear the name of Shāh 'Ālam and according to their regnal year were struck by Mānak Pāl. They bear some resemblance to the coins of Jaipur, but the 'jhar' (جھڑ) is distinctive. The issues of Harbaksh and Pratāp can only be distinguished from each other by the regnal year of Akbar II, but on the coins of Madan Pāl and his successors the initial letter of the ruler's name in Nāgarī distinguishes the issuer.

In 1859 coins of a new type were issued on which Queen Victoria was recognized as suzerain, the legend on the obverse reading 'of the Empress, lawful Queen of England, year 1859'. The reverse continues 'سرب کرولی سنہ جلوس مہمشت'.

مانوس 'Struck at Karali in the -th year of his fortunate reign'.  
The 1859 (۱۸۵۹) is on some dies wrongly written 1852 (۱۸۵۲).


In 1891 Bhanwar Pal struck coins reading on the obverse 'Her Majesty, the Empress of India, year 1891', with a reverse similar to the previous issue.

It may be mentioned that Karali is written both *کرولی* and *کرولی*.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER			<p>(?) MĀNAK PĀL A.D. 1772-1804.</p> <p>RUPYĀ.</p>	
	A 1	Karali 119- A.H. Yr. 24	<p>شاه عالم بادشاه غازی سکه مبارک</p> <p>W. 173. S. -8.</p>	<p>Traces of circle. مانوس میشت ۲۴ سنه جلوس نرب کرولی (?)</p> <p>Pl. XVII. 5 Karali Darbar. 19910.</p>
	2	" — A.H. Yr. 41	<p>As on No. 1. W. 167. S. -85.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, but سنه ۴۱</p> <p>Pl. XVII. 6. Karali Darbar. 19911.</p>
			<p>HARBAKSH PĀL A.D. 1804-1838.</p> <p>RUPYĀ.</p>	
	3	" 1231 A.H. Yr. 10	<p>محمد اکبر شاہ باد شاہ غازی سنه ۱۲۳۱ صاحب قران</p> <p>W. 170. S. -85.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, but سنه ۱۰</p> <p>19912.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>PRATĀP PĀL</p> <p>A. D. 1838-1848.</p> <p>RUPER.</p>	
B 4	Karnuli	— A. H. Yr. 43 (of Akbar II)	As on No. 3, but no date. W. 168. S. -85.	As on No. 3, but 17 — 19913. <b>SILVER</b>
			<p>MADAN PĀL</p> <p>A. D. 1853-1869.</p> <p>RUPER.</p>	
5	"	12— A. H. Yr. 13	As on No. 3, but 17 — W. 161. S. -9.	As on No. 1, but 17 — 17 Pl. XVII. 7. 19914.
6	"	1852 (sic) A. D. Yr. 10	Lined circle and dots. فرما مطب ملک ن رواج انگلستان الہ 1852 سہ M. 94. W. 170. S. -85.	Lined circle and dots. 17 — Pl. XVII. 8. 19915.
7	"	1852 (sic) A. D. Yr. 12	" W. 171. S. -82.	As on No. 1, but 17 — 17 Pl. XVII. 8.
8	"	185— A. D. Yr. 14	" W. 169. S. -8.	" 17 — 19915.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ARJUN PÁL</b> A.D. 1875-1886.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p>				
<b>SILVER</b> R 9	—	1885 A.D. Yr. 10	<p>ملک معظّمہ قیصر ہند ۱۸۸۵ سنہ</p> <p>W. 169. S. -85.</p>	<p>As on No. 5, but ۱۰ سنہ  ☞ in place of ☞</p> <p>Pl. XVII. 9. 19916.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA.</p>				
<b>COFFER</b> E 10	Karali	1885 A.D. Yr. 10	<p>As on No. 9. W. 279. S. -85.</p>	<p>As on No. 9.</p>
11	"	1886 A.D. Yr. 11	<p>" ۱۸۸۶ سنہ</p> <p>W. 231. S. -85.</p>	<p>" ۱۱ سنہ</p> <p>Pl. XVII. 10. 19921.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SHANWAR PÁL</b> A.D. 1886-(regent).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p>				
<b>SILVER</b> R 12	"	1888 A.D. Yr. 2	<p>As on No. 9, but ۱۸۸۸</p> <p>W. 171. S. -85.</p>	<p>As on No. 9, but ☞ in place of ☞ ۲ سنہ</p>
13	"	1893 A.D. Yr. 8	<p>" ۱۸۹۳</p> <p>W. 171. S. -85.</p>	<p>" ۸ سنہ</p> <p>Pl. XVII. 11. 19917.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-RUPEE.				
R 14	Karauli	1893 A.D. Yr. 8	As on No. 9. W. 85. S. .7.	As on No. 9.  18918.
QUARTER-RUPEE.				
15	—	18-- A.D. Yr. 11	As on No. 9. W. 42. S. .5.	As on No. 9, but faint 18919.
PAISA.				
E 16	—	1887 A.D. Yr. 2	As on No. 9, but faint W. 279. S. .8.	As on No. 9, but faint 18922.

SILVER

COPPER

## KUCHĀWAN (JODHPUR STATE)

Capital, Kuchāwan (27° 12' N., 74° 48' E.).

This semi-independent State was the only one allowed by Jodhpur to strike its own money.

Its ruler has the title of Thākūr, and ranks as the first of the nobles of the second class, and belong to the Udawat clan of Rājputa.

Number of coins in collection.

Rulers.	A.D.	R	Total
Sāraṃ Māh . . .	1757-1790	7	7
Kerī Singh . . .	1857-[1]	4	4
			11

The old Kuchāwan rupee or *boyushahi* is a copy of the Ajmer rupee of year 31 of Shāh 'Ālam with the mint-mark a sword (س) over the 1 of Shāh on the obverse. It is believed to have been struck in the

reign of Surāj Mal<sup>1</sup> and its issue was continued without alteration by his successors until the reign of Kesri Singh. During the latter's reign new coins were struck acknowledging British supremacy upon them, with the Persian inscriptions, obverse 'Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India'; reverse 'Struck at Kuchāwan, dependency of Jodhpur, year of Jesus, 1863'.

Webb, p. 51, has an interesting note on the circulation of this rupee which he says is 'current in Kuchāwan territory, in Kishengarh, and dependency of Mārwar'.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER				
A			SŪRAJ MAL	
			A. D. 1757-1790.	
			RUPEE	
1	—	1203	شاہ عالم	مالو
2		A. H.	—	میمنت
3		Yr. 31	—	س ۳۱
4			—	—
5			(1) (2) (3) (4)	
			W. 162, 164, 166, 167,	(1) 14249; (2) 11188;
			S. -75, -7, -73, -75,	(3) 11889; (4) 11890.
			(5)	
			W. 165,	
			S. -75.	PL XVII. 3.
			HALF-RUPEE	
6	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
			W. 84.	M. 86.
			S. -65.	11891.
7	—	—	"	"
			W. 42.	
			S. -5.	11892.

<sup>1</sup> Webb, p. 50.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>KESRI SINGH</p> <p>A.D. 1857-[?].</p> <p>RUPER.</p>	
At 8 9 10 11	Kuchē- wan	1853 A.D.	<p>[ملک مسلمانہ]</p> <p>ک</p> <p>کون وک (توریا)</p> <p>ک</p> <p>انگلستان و [هندوستان]</p> <p>(8) (9) (10) (11)</p> <p>W. 167, 167, 163, 166.</p> <p>M. -74, -73, -70, -73.</p>	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Lined and dotted circles.</p> <p>کیان</p> <p>سرب</p> <p>عقده چوہدر</p> <p>۱۰۶۳ عیسوی</p> <p>منہ</p> <p>PL. XVII. 4.</p> <p>11516.</p>

## KISHANGARH

Capital, Kishangarh (26° 35' N., 74° 55' E.).

The rulers of this State bear the title of Mahārāja and are descended from the founder Kishan Singh, the ninth son of Udai Singh of Jodhpur.

Number of coins in collection.

Rulers.	A.D.	R.	Total.
In name of Shah 'Ālam II		2	2
Prithvi Singh	1830-1879	3	3

5

The earliest coins of the State are of Mughal type with the legends of Shah 'Ālam. Those in this collection bear the regnal years 24 and 25, which establishes the years of their issue as A.D. 1783 and 1784. Prithvi Singh instituted a coinage in 1858, his twenty-fourth year, with Queen Victoria's name on the obverse.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Webb, p. 65.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER A 1	Kishan- garh	— A. H. Yr. 24	In name of <u>Shāh 'Ālam II.</u>	
			RUPYĀ	
			Portion of <u>Shāh 'Ālam's</u> legend.	مانوس میمنت
			W. 166. S. 85.	کشتکرو چلیس عرب ۱۲۰ [سنه]
			2	"
3 4 5	"	(1)292	رپا وکتو نکد معظمه و جند سلطنت انگلتا  (3) (4) (5) W. 168, 166, 165. S. 95, 93, 8.	[سنه] پرتوی پها کشتکرو مانوس میمنت معا عرب ۱۲۰ (۱)
PRITHVI SINGH A. D. 1839-1879. RUPYĀ Pl. XVII. 12. 11822; 11953.				

## KOTAH

Capital, Kotah (25° 10' N., 75° 52' E.).

The State of Kotah is ruled by an Udaya branch of the Bundi family. The head of the State bears the title of Mahārāo and is of the Chauhān race of Rājputa.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		A	R	E	Total.
Chhatar Sal II.	1866	—	9	2	11
Umed Singh II	1889	—	—	—	—
					<u>11</u>

The coins of this State were formerly struck at three mints, viz., Kotah-city, Jhālrā Patan, and Gāgrann, but in 1870 the Political Agent reported to the Government that there was only one mint in the State, that at Kotah-city.<sup>1</sup>

The coins of Kota in the name of the 'Empress of England' bear the same symbols (☞ ☙) as the earlier coins of Bundi, and they seem to have the same mint, written بندي instead of بوند. The attribution to Kota seems guaranteed by all the authorities however, although the mint-name is certainly not كوله as read by Webb.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			CHHATAR SAL II	
			A.D. 1866-1889.	
			RUPEE.	
Al 1	Kotah (I)	— A.H. Yr. 44	Lined and dotted circles. بادشاہ غازي 1 انگلستان 1 ملک معظية W. 172. B. 1-15.	Lined and dotted circles. مانوس مہنت ☙ ۲۲ ☙ جلوس سرب چاند کا [1] Pl. XVIII. 3. 18969.

SILVER

<sup>1</sup> Webb, p. 91.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	R 2	Kotah	— Yr. 2	As on No. 1. W. 173. S. -77.	As on No. 1, but " " " " " " 11917.
	3	"	— Yr. 4	M. 110. " " W. 173. S. -77.	" " " " " " 19970.
	4	"	— Yr. 14	" " " " W. 172. S. -8.	" " " " " " 19970.
	5	"	— Yr. 15	M. 110. " " W. 175. S. 1-15.	" " " " " " 19970.
	6 7 8	"	— Yr. 19	" " " " (6) (7) (8) W. 173, 173, 173. S. -75, -87, -82.	" " " " " " 19970.
	9	"	— Yr. 21	" " " " W. 173. S. -8.	" " " " " " 19970.
<b>COPPER</b>	E				
	10				
	11	"	— Yr. 15	As No. 1, but square, double struck. (10) (11) W. 281, 281. S. -85 x -84, -89 x -88.	As on No. 1, but " " " " " " Pl. XVIII. 4



## MEWĀR (UDAIPUR)

Capital, Udaipur (24° 35' 19" N., 73° 43' 23" E.).

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		R	E	Total
Bhim Singh .	1778-1828	21	—	21
Sardār Singh .	1838	—	—	—
Swarūp Singh .	1842-61	37	14	51
				<hr/> 72

Three mints have been worked in Mewār—at Chitor, Udaipur, and Bhilwāra. The early pieces issued are of Shāh 'Ālam's types. The 'Chitorī' rupee can be identified by its having five strokes over the 'h' of 'Badahāh', while the 'Udaipuri' has in addition to the strokes a 'jhār' and a star. The 'Bhilwāri' rupee is a copy of the Shāhjahānabad type of Shāh 'Ālam. The Chitor and Bhilwāra mints have been closed for many years, the latter before 1870, but the Udaipur mint was in operation as recently as 1913. In the early part of the nineteenth century Bhim Singh issued the coin known as the 'Chandori' rupee, which was struck at the Udaipur mint and current during his reign, and also those of his successors, Jawān Singh and Sardār Singh, but was withdrawn and melted down by Swarūp Singh.<sup>1</sup> For this reason the coin is of some rarity and is not represented here. The currency issued by Swarūp Singh to take the place of those melted was called the New Chandori (No. 534) and was struck at Udaipur also. It is said that the marks on them have no special significance. In 1851 or 1852 the same ruler issued coins of another new type (No. 556), which were struck in gold and silver, the latter in various denominations.

The Nāgarī inscription upon the obverse is 'Chitrakūta Udayapūra' and the design below is supposed to represent mountains. The reverse reads 'Dostī Landhāna' (Friend of London).

Although the State seems to have been well supplied with currency in the shape of silver, and gold too for that matter, it does not seem to have considered copper coins to be of much importance. The 'Bhilwāra' paṣa was certainly struck in the principality, but it appears to have had a greater circulation in the Bhilwāra district than in Mewār proper, while the 'Trisulia' and 'Dhīngia' paṣa were not struck at the State mints but coined by the 'Sonars' or goldsmiths of Chitor and Umarda (a village near Udaipur) respectively. All three of these types have been continually struck since the days of Shāh 'Ālam and are still in use.

<sup>1</sup> Webb, p. 12.



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	Æ			<b>CHITORI RUPEE.</b>	
1	—	—	—	[شاه عالم]	Usual reverse formula: no mint or year legible.
2	—	A. H.	—	بادشاہ غاز	
3	—	Yr. 11	—	سکه مبارک	
4	—	—	—	بادشاہ	
5	—	—	—	—	
6	—	—	—	—	
7	—	—	—	—	
8	—	—	—	above , of بادشاہ	
9	—	—	—	W. average 166.6.	
10	—	—	—	S. .7 to .73.	
				<b>HALF-RUPEE.</b>	
11	—	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
12	—	—	—	(11) (12) W. 82, 83. S. .57, .64	
				<b>UDAIPURI RUPEE.</b>	
13	—	—	—	As on No. 1, but with	As on No. 1.
14	—	—	—	addition of jhār and star, W. 168. S. .8.	
				<b>RUPEE</b>	
15	—	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
16	—	—	—	(15) (16) W. 166, 166. S. .76, .73.	
17	—	—	—	"	"
18	—	—	—	(17) (18) W. 167, 165. S. .75, .77.	
19	—	—	—	"	"
				W. 166. S. .85.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			HALF-RUPEE	
18	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
20	—	—	W. 82. S. -6.	SILVER 11895.
21	—	—	" W. 83. S. -65.	"
			SWARŪP SINGH	
			A.D. 1842-1861.	
			CHANDORI RUPEE.	
22	—	—	* 卐	* 卐
23			o *	
24			(22) (23, 24) (25)	
25			W. 166, 166, 165,	
26			S. -75, -8, -75,	
27			(26) (27) W. 165, 164. S. -8, -8,	PL. XVIII. 6.
			HALF-RUPEE.	
28	—	—	As on No. 22.	As on No. 22.
29			(28) (29) (30) (31)	
30			W. 83, 82, 82, 82,	
31			S. -62, -60, -63, -57.	
			QUARTER-RUPEE.	
32	—	—	As on No. 22.	As on No. 22.
33			(32) (33) (34)	
34			W. 42, 42, 41. S. -57, -57, -48.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				
R			TWO ANNA.	
35	—	—	As No. 22.	As on No. 22.
36			(35) (36) (37)	
37			W. -21, -21, -20. S. -45, -4, -37.	
			ANNA.	
38	—	—	As on No. 22.	As on No. 22.
			W. 10. S. -35.	
			SWARUP-SHANI RUPEE.	
39	—	(1851- 2 A. D.)	चित्रकूट	Within octafoil:
40			उदयपुर	होश
41				संभव
42			(Hills of Chitrakut)	
43			(39) (40) (41)	
44			W. 168, 167, 166.	
45			S. -93, -93, -94.	
46			(42, 43) (44, 45)	
46			W. 168, 168.	
			S. -93, -94.	
			(46)	
			W. 168.	
			S. -93.	PL. XVIII. 7.
			HALF-RUPEE.	
47	—	—	As on No. 39.	As on No. 39.
48			(47) (48) (49)	
49			W. 80, 83, 82.	
			S. -72, -7, -7.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
FOUR ANNAS.				
Æ				SILVER
50	—	—	As on No. 39.	As on No. 39.
51				
52			(50) (51) (52) W. 41, 40, 41. S. -61, -62, -57.	
TWO ANNAS.				
53	—	—	As on No. 39.	As on No. 39.
54				
55			(53) (54) (55) (56)	
56			W. 20, 21, 20, 20. S. -47, -47, -55, 42.	
ANNA.				
57	—	—	As on No. 39.	As on No. 39.
58			(57) (58) W. 10, 10. S. -38, 37.	
BHILWARA PAISA.				
Æ				COPPER
59	—	—	Rude copy of Shāh 'Ālam's legends. ♂ above 12 W. 267. S. -95.	Usual reverse formula. P PL XVIII. S.
60	—	—	"	"
61				
62			(60) (61) (62) (63)	
63			W. 248, 245, 240, 220.	
64			S. -77, -75, -7, -75,	
65			(64) (65) W. 246, 251. S. -8, -85.	
TRISULIA PAISA.				
66	—	—	Trident.	Double trident.
67				
68			(66) (67) (68) W. 86, 84, 80. S. -77, -64, -64.	



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				DHIRGOLA PAISA.
	69	—	—	شاہ	Trident.
	70				
	71				
	72			W. 45. S. 55.	

## SHĀHPUR (MEWĀR STATE)

Capital, Shāhpur (27° 23' 45" N., 76° 1' E.).

The ruling family of this State belong to the Sesodia Rajput clan. Its chief has the title of Rājādhirāj and is feudatory to both Udaipur and the British Government.

Coins in gold, silver, and copper have been struck at this mint, the first two of them being of the same type as those issued by 'Ālamgir II of Shāhjahanābād mint but with a small trident as mint-mark. The copper coins are indescribable, but have Shāh 'Ālam's legends in bungled Persian script. The mint was closed in 1870 by order of the British Government.

Ruler	Æ	Number of coins in collection.
In name of Shāh 'Ālam	15	Total 15

Two other feudal States of Mewār, viz., Bhinda and Salumba, have issued coins in copper, but are not represented in this collection (See Webb, *Currencies of Rājputāna*, pp. 16, 17).

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				In name of 'Ālamgir II.
	1	Shāhjahanābād	11[6]8 A. H. Yr. 121	شاه عالم لکھنؤ بادشاہ غازی سکہ مبارک W. 167 S. 77.	در پنهان آباد دار لالا شاه ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۱۲ PL XVIII.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
1R 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	—	—	As on No. 1, but ruder execution.  W. 163-167. S. -75-8.	As on No. 1, but ruder.	SILVER
13	—	—	As on No. 1.  W. 83. S. -65.	As on No. 1.	HALF-RUPEE.
14 15	—	—	As on No. 1.  (14) (15) W. 41, 43. S. -54, -54.	As on No. 1.	QUARTER-RUPEE.

## PARTĀBGARH (PRATĀPGARH)

Capital, Partābgarh (17° 56' N., 73° 38' 30" E.).

The Mahārāwa of Partābgarh comes of the same stock as Udaya Singh, the Rāna of Udaipur, and is therefore a chief of the royal Sesodia clan of Rājputa.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		R	Æ	Total.
Salim Singh	1784	11	—	11
Udaya Singh	1864-1884	14	5	19
				30

The Partābgarh mint was opened by Salim Singh in or about 1784, and the coins then struck were called 'Salim shāhi'. The rupees and their subdivisions attained great popularity and were current also in Dūngarpur, Bānswārā, and a large part of Mālwa. The old 'Salim shāhi', as the original coins were called, bore the legends of

Shāh 'Ālam and were dated 1119. The mint-name when present is دہلی; their peculiar epigraphy renders their identification an easy matter when it is absent, as is usual. They bear the regnal years 26 and 29 although the Hijri date is the same on both. Another issue of them was made in the reign of Sawant Singh, dated 1236 (i.e. A.D. 1820), with the regnal date 45, which could not possibly refer to Shāh 'Ālam. The same date was retained in the coins issued by Udaya Singh somewhere about 1870, the full legend reading سکہ مبارک شاہ لدھی ۱۲۳۶ بادشاہ غازی 'Auspicious coin of the victorious monarch, the sovereign of London, 1236'. Copper coins of an earlier reign than that of Udaya Singh have so far been unidentified, but during his period, 1864-1890, two different types were struck, the first apparently dated 1935 Samvat (A.D. 1878). The obverse of this has a rude representation of a sunface with hands (?) and an inscription in Nāgarī with Samvat date on the reverse. The second issue has a sunface also but of different type, and with two swords below. On the other side the Samvat date, 1943 (A.D. 1886) is given within an oval with 'Partābgarh' 'State' above and below. Coins of this type are not represented in this collection.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
In name of Shāh 'Ālam II.				
OLD SAHIB SHAHI RUPEE.				
<b>SILVER</b> At 1	—	1199 A. H. Yr. 26†	Traces of dotted border, شاہ عالم بادشاہ غازی (?) ۱۱۹۹ سکہ مبارک W. 168. B. -8.	مانوس میمنت سنہ ۲۶ جلوس غرب Pl. XVIII. 10.
2	—	1199	"	"
3	—	A. H.	"	"
4	—	Yr. 29	(2) (3) (4) W. 161, 164, 166. B. -74, -7, -73.	but "† Pl. XVIII. 11. (2) A.S.B. 2903; (3) A.S.B. 2904; (4) I.M. 11881.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
41	—	—	HALF-RUPEE.	
5	—	—	As on No. 1.	
6	—	—	As on No. 1.	
7	—	—	(5) (6) (7) W. 81, 82, 82. S. -61, -62, -62.	SILVER (0) 11883.
8	—	1236	As on No. 1, but	
9	—	A.H.	As on No. 1, but	
10	—	Yr. 45	(8) (9) (10) W. 163, 168, 168. S. -76, -72, -72.	PL. XVIII. 12.
11	—	"	FOUR ANNAS.	
	—	"	As on No. 1, but سنة ۱۲۳۱ غاز	As on No. 1.
	—	"	W. 41. S. -45.	
12	—	"	NEW SALIM SHĀHI RUPEE.	
13	—	"	بادشاه غازي	مالوس
14	—	"	سنة ۱۲۳۱ سکای شاه لندن	میمنت سنة ۱۲۳۱ جلوس غرب
	—	"	(12) (13) (14) W. 169, 169, 167. S. -67, -71, -65.	PL. XIX. 1.
15	—	"	HALF-RUPEE.	
	—	"	As on No. 12.	As on No. 12.
	—	"	W. 83. S. -65.	



Metal	Mini	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				
As			FOUR ANNAS.	
16	—	"	As on No. 12.	As on No. 12.
17				
18			(16) (17) (18) (19)	
19			W. -41, -41, -40, -40.	
			S. -5, -5, -5, -5.	
			TWO ANNAS.	
20	—	"	As on No. 12.	As on No. 12.
21				
22			(20) (21) (22) (23)	
23			W. 21, 22, 20, 20.	
24			S. -46, -42, -43, -4.	
25			(24) (25)	
			W. 20, 20.	
			S. -4, -4.	
<b>COPPER</b>				
As			PANA.	
26	Partāb-	"	Surface with hands (f)	॥ श्री
27	garh (f)		(26) (27)	रीषाख[त]
			W. 119, 117.	रतनम
			S. -75, -7.	
28	—	"	"	श्री
29				रीषाख
30			(28) (29) (30)	तरनम
			W. 115, 116, 114.	
			S. -7, -74, -75.	

Pl. XIX. 2

## TONK

Capital, Tonk (26° 10' 43" N., 75° 50' 6" E.).

This State is the only Muhammadan principality in Rājputāna. It is not in one large portion but scattered about in six divisions, Tonk, Aligarh, Rāmpūra, Nimbhora, Pirawa, Chapra, and Sironj which are separated from each other by distances varying from 20 to 250 miles.

Its rulers bear the title of Nawāb and are Pathāns of the Boner tribe. The State of Tonk was founded in 1806 by Amir Khān, who, for services rendered to Holkar, received Tonk in return, augmented later by the gift by the British Government of Rampura Fort and Aligarh-Rāmpūra.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			Total
		AB	AE		
Wazir Muhammad Khān	1834	4	1		5
Muhammad 'Alī Khān	1864	8	1		9
Muhammad Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān	1867	2	2		4
					<hr/> 18 <hr/>

The currency issued by this State during the reigns of the first three of the Khāns, appears to have been struck at Sironj, a Mughal mint from the time of Akbar but infrequently used. On the accession of Ibrāhīm 'Alī the mint was transferred from Sironj to the capital, and **نوبل** appears in the legend instead of **سرونج** previously used.

The earliest coins of this State in the collection are those of Wazir Muhammad and are of Mughal type, bearing the legends of Muhammad Akbar with the usual mint formula. After 1858 the obverse legend bears the name of Queen Victoria, '(In the) reign of Her Majesty, Queen of the Kingdom, exalted in position, Victoria, struck at Sironj'. On the reverse are given the Nawāb's name and titles, and Hijri date, 'Muhammad, Nasrat Jang Bahādur, Wazir Khān, Proprietor of the State, year 1277'. His successor, Muhammad 'Alī, issued coins bearing a similar legend on the obverse to those just described, but the reverse legend continued, 'Brave, furious in war, Nawāb Muhammad 'Alī Khān, Wazir, Proprietor of the State, 1288'. The date must be an error for he was deposed in 1285 (= A. D. 1867). The coins of his successor, the present ruler, Ibrāhīm 'Alī, bear nearly the same inscription as the last on the obverse, but terminate **دارالریاست نوبل** 'Seat of the State, Tōnk', and conclude the legend on the other side with a couplet which the late Mr. C. J. Rodgers<sup>1</sup> rendered as:

مکہ مبارک زد از فضل یزدان  
رئیس نوبل ابراہیم علیخان

<sup>1</sup> *J. M. Co.* (1895), Part 2, p. 172.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>WAZIR MUHAMMAD KHAN</b>				
			A.H. 1250-1281.	A.D. 1834-1864.
			RUPRE.	
<b>SILVER</b>	<b>Æ</b>			
1	Sironj	1253 A.H. Yr. 3	<p>[شا باد غاز]</p> <p>محمد آکبر شاه</p> <p>صاحب ۱۶۵۳ قمران [لالہ]</p> <p>سکہ مبارک</p> <p>W. 166. S. 78.</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>مہمنت</p> <p>چلوس ❖ ❖</p> <p>عرب</p> <p>سروغ سنہ ۳</p> <p>PL XIX 3. 11524.</p>
2	"	1269 A.H. Yr. 451	<p>As on No. 1, but</p> <p>1211</p> <p>W. 165. S. 75.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, but</p> <p>❖ (1)</p> <p>11525.</p>
<b>COPPER</b>	<b>Æ</b>			
3	"	1253 A.H. Yr. —	<p>As on No. 1, but</p> <p>1253</p> <p>W. 244. S. 80.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, but</p> <p>❖ ❖ 6</p> <p>PL XIX 4.</p>
<b>SILVER</b>	<b>Æ</b>			
4	"	1277 A.H.	<p>معظمہ</p> <p>عہد ملک</p> <p>سلطنت</p> <p>رفیع الدرجہ و کتبہ</p> <p>[عرب سروغ]</p> <p>W. 164. S. 82.</p>	<p>محمد نصر علی خان بہادر</p> <p>وزیر خان</p> <p>الملک</p> <p>الدولہ سنہ ۱۲۷۷</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 5	Sircap	—	As on No. 4. W. 164. S. -8.	As on No. 4, but undated.  Pl. XIX. 5.

SILVER

## MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHÂN

A.H. 1281-1285.

A.D. 1864-1867.

## RUPEE.

6	"	1285 A.H. Yr. 93 (Vig- toris 1)	محمد معتمد ملك [دار] سلطنت رفع الفرجة وكندوبه لرب سردنج سنة ١٢٨٥ W. 174. S. -89.	بہادر دولت جنگ ۱۲۸۵ پ نواب محمد علی خان ملك الدولة وزير Pl. XIX. 7.
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7	"	1289 A.H. Yr. 34	As on No. 6, but 12-89 W. 174. S. -91.	As on No. 6, but 12-89
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8	"	128— A.H.	As on No. 6 W. 174. S. -78.	As on No. 6.
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## HALF-RUPEE.

9	"	1289 A.H. Yr. —	As on No. 6. W. 87. S. -66.	As on No. 6.
---	---	-----------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A 10	Sironj	128 - A. H.	As on No. 6, but 174 -  W. 87. S. -64.	As on No. 6.
	11	"	—	As on No. 6.  W. 44. S. -60.	As on No. 6.
	12 13	"	—	As on No. 6.  (12) (13) W. 22, 22. S. -50, -48.	As on No. 6.
COPPER	A 14	"	1288 A. H. Yr. 33	As on No. 6.  W. 238. S. -97.	As on No. 5.
<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM 'ALĪ KHĀN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. H. 1285. <span style="float: right;">A. H. 1267.</span></p>					
SILVER	A 15 16	Tonk	1290 A. H. (A. H. 1873)	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPYĀ.</p> <p>عهد ملكه معاليه سلطنت ۱۲۹۰ کوبن و گوریا دارالر ست یا تونک  (15) (16) W. 171, 172. S. -01, -87.</p>	<p>ابراهم علیخان تونک ۱۲۹۰ ممل بزدان رئیس مبارک سکه زد از</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			PAISA. <span style="float: right;">COPPER</span>	
E 17	Tonk	1294 A. H.	<p>ن انگلتا و قبر هند و عبد ملکہ معظمہ شان عرب (1) [ٹونک]</p> <p>W. 127. S. -78.</p>	<p>مہلت چنگ ابھدر ۱۲۹۴ امراہیم علیخان محمد [نواب (1)]</p>
18	"	1295 A. H.	<p>"</p> <p>W. 126. S. -75.</p>	<p>Similar, but dated 1295</p>



# PART III. CENTRAL INDIA, ETC.

	PAGE
BROPAL . . . . .	280
BIJAWAR . . . . .	287
SHINAGAR . . . . .	288
CHHATARPUR . . . . .	290
DATHA . . . . .	293
DEWAS . . . . .	297
DRAR . . . . .	299
GWALIOR . . . . .	300
RAJHANGASH . . . . .	312
NARWAR . . . . .	316
INDORE . . . . .	315
JAGRA . . . . .	334
ORCHHA . . . . .	335
RATLAM . . . . .	339
REWAR . . . . .	340
SAILAHA . . . . .	342
SITAMAU . . . . .	343
SEONDHA . . . . .	344
JHANSI . . . . .	345
MISCELLANEOUS MARATHA MINTS . . . . .	348
MISCELLANEOUS AND UNATTRIBUTED . . . . .	356



## BHOPÁL.

Capital, Bhopál (23° 15' 35" N., 77° 25' 56" E.).

This State was founded by Dost Muḥammad, an Afghān officer in the service of Aurangzeb, who took advantage of the dissensions in the Mughal empire at that period (1690), to seize Bhopál and make himself independent.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		₹	₹	Total.
Kudsia Begam	1819	5	3	8
Jahāngir Muḥammad	1837	—	—	—
Sikandar Begam	1844	5	6	11
Shāh Jahān Begam	1858	11	30	41
Shāh Jahān II Begam	1901	—	—	—
				60

The coins of Bhopál in this collection begin with those of the reign of Kudsia Begam. They bear the usual legend of Muḥammad Akbar and are of the mint of Daulatgarh with the characteristic mint-mark of Bhopál. Later coins do not bear the ruler's name, but give the Hijri date and denomination. The word *نمس* or *نمى* on the coins of Sikandar may refer to the purity of the metal, or to Kudsia Begam the first queen.

This mint has at different periods struck its coinage in all three metals, i.e. gold, silver, and copper, and continued operations until late in the reign of Shāh Jahān Begam. Since 1897 the British rupee has been the only legal tender.<sup>1</sup>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
KUDSIA BEGAM				
A.H. 1235-1263.			A.D. 1810-1837.	
			RUPEE.	
SILVER	Daulatgarh	123- A.H. Yr. 13	محمد اکبر بادشاہ غازی	مانوس
			صاحب قران نای	مینت
			ک	۱۳۴
			اندک مبارک	۱۳ چوس
			(1) (2)	نرب
			W. 168, 167.	دولت گرو
			S. 80, 71.	PL XIX 3

<sup>1</sup> *Imperial Gazetteer*, viii, 139.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>Æ</b> 3	—	— Yr. 15	As on No. 1, but no date. W. 168. S. 73.	As on No. 1, but no date.	<b>SILVER</b>
4	—	— Yr. 18	" W. 167. S. 75.	" no date.	
Two ANNAS					
5	—	—	As on No. 1, but W. 30. S. 48.	As on No. 1.	
PAISA					
<b>Æ</b> 6	Bhopal	— Yr. 25	In circle: بهوپال W. 259. S. 88.	Circle: no	<b>COPPER</b>
7	"	— Yr. 29	" W. 259. S. 85.	" no	A.S.R.
8	"	— Yr. 29	no سنة بهوپال W. 260. S. 88.	no PL XIX 9. A.S.R.	
SIKANDAR BEGAM					
			A.D. 1264-1285.	A.D. 1847-1868.	
RUPEE					
<b>Al</b> 9	"	1271 A.H.	لرب مح بهوپال W. 168. S. 73.	1271 سنة محرم قاسي	<b>SILVER</b>

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	A 10	Bhopāl	1272 A. H.	As on No. 9. (Double struck)  W. 169. S. -85.	As on No. 9, but 1748
	11	"	1275 A. H.	"  W. 163. S. -8.	" 1740
	12	"	1282 A. H.	As on No. 9, but above ۲۲  W. 169. S. -85.	" 1747
	13	"	1275 A. H.	TWO ANNAS.  بھوپال M. 144.  W. 21. S. -42.	1740 2
	A 14 15	"	1276 A. H. (A. D. 1859)	ANNA.  1741 سنة نمره بھوپال (14) (15) W. 478, 476. S. 7-07, 1-05.	ایله اند     Pl. XIX. 11.
<b>COPPER</b>	16	"	1278 A. H.	HALF-ANNA.  As on No. 14, but 1741  W. 241. S. -75.	نمره اند

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER				
17 18 19	Bhopal	1269 A. H.	۱۲۶۹ سنة عرب بھوپال (17) (18) (19) W. 116, 119, 117. S. -69, -75, -65.	یا و الله      Pl. XIX. 12.
SHAH JAHAN BEGAM				
A. H. 1285-1319.			A. D. 1868-1901.	
20	"	1285 A. H. Yr. 5	As on No. 9, but 8  W. 168. S. -75.	As on No. 9, but 17A9
21 22	"	1288 A. H. Yr. 7	" v  (21) (22) W. 169, 167. S. -8, -8.	" 17A8
23	"	1304 A. H. Yr. 13	بھوپال فیم سنة عرب  W. 168. S. -7.	۱۳۰۴ سنة عجری
24	"	1306 A. H. Yr. 17	As on No. 23, but 18  W. 165. S. -71.	As on No. 23, but 17.7



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>					
<b>HALF-RUPEE.</b>					
	A 25	Bhopal	1286 A.H. Yr. 7	As on No. 23, but W. 84. S. 7.	As on No. 23.
	26	"	1286 A.H. Yr. 8	W. 84. S. 7.	"
<b>QUARTER-RUPEE.</b>					
	27 28	"	"	As on No. 23, but (27) (28) W. 42, 42. S. 35, 35.	As on No. 23.
<b>FOUR ANNAS.</b>					
	29	"	130- A.H.	As on No. 23, but date less. W. 41. S. 5.	As on No. 23, but 17, -
<b>TWO ANNAS.</b>					
	30	"	1288 A.H. Yr. 7	As on No. 23, but W. 21. S. 5.	As on No. 23.  11559.
<b>COPPER</b>					
	E 31 32 33	"	1285 A.H.	Ornamental border, ش بھوپال عرب (31) (32) (33) W. 112, 114, 111. S. 75, 80, 80.	Ornamental border. شجری ۱۲ سنہ پاک

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
Æ 34 35	Bhopal	1289 A.H.	Ornamental border, ش بہوال قرب (34) (35) W. 476, 476. S. 1-02, -1-03.	Ornamental border, ۱۲۸۹ ہجری سنہ پلہ آٹہ Pl. XX. 1.	
36	"	1302 A.H.	بیگم شاہجہان تواہ پلہ آٹہ W. 480. S. 1-07.	۱۳۰۲ سنہ بہوال قرب	
(Many ornaments both sides.)					
37	"	1303 A.H.	" W. 475. S. 1-18.	As on No. 36, but ۱۳۰۳ Pl. XX. 2.	
38 39	"	1304 A.H.	" (38) (39) W. 482, 472. S. 1-07, 1-08.	" ۱۳۰۴	
HALY-ANNA.					
40	"	1286 A.H.	As on No. 36. W. 240. S. .02.	۱۲۸۶ ہجری سنہ نیم آٹہ	
41	"	"	" W. 237. S. .85.	"	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	42	Bhopal	1289 A.H.	As on No. 36.	١٢٨٩ هجري
	W. 239.			سنة	
	S. 84.			نیم اند	
QUARTER-ANNA.					
	44	"	1287 A.H.	As on No. 36.	١٢٨٧ هجري
	45			(44) (45) W. 118, 115. S. 63, 7.	سنة پاو اند
	46	"	1288 A.H.	" W. 116. S. 7.	As on No. 44, but 1288
HALF-ANNA.					
	47	"	— A.H.	بیگم	As on No. 44, but date- less.
	48			شاهجهان نواب نیم اند (47) (48) W. 213, 201. S. 85, 93.	
	49	"	130— A.H.	ش	١٣— هجري
	50			بھوپال	سنة
	51			غرب W. 240. S. 83.	نیم اند M. 162.
QUARTER-ANNA.					
	52	"	1289 A.H.	As on No. 49. W. 116. S. 75.	As on No. 49, but 1289

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
E 53 54	Rhopāl	1289 A.H.	As on No. 49. (53) (54) W. 120, 122 S. -7, -72.	As on No. 49, but 12A3	
55 56	"	128- A.H.	" (55) (56) W. 114, 117. S. -7, -71.	" 12A--	
57	"	1299 A.H.	" W. 120. S. -84.	مجرى 12 سنة 12 بجو آند	
58 59 60	"	1303 A.H.	As on No. 49, but پاؤ آند (58) (59) (60) W. 120, 118, 116. S. -73, -73, -73.	" 12A3	

## BIJĀWAR

Capital, Bijāwar (24° 37' N, 79° 31' E).

This State is in the Bundelkhand district and its Chief, who has the title of Sawai Mahārāja, is of a Bundela Rājput clan.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.	
Ratan Singh	1810	R 2	Total 2

The coins (Nos. 705, 706) in the collection were sent to the Museum through the Bundelkhand Agency as specimens of the current 'Ratan shahi' struck at Bijāwar. They are apparently an imitation of the Chhatarpur rupee (see p. 291 f.). The Bijāwar mint was closed in 1897.



SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			BIJAWĀR	
			RATAN SHĀHĪ RUPEE.	
R 1 2	—	Yr. 4(1)	<p>جامی دین (?) نعل غلام یاد</p>	<p>مانوس مہنت ۷ سنہ جلوس (1)</p>
			W. 164. S. 70.	Pl. XX. 3. Bundelkhand Agency.

## SRĪNAGAR IN BUNDELKHAND

Many of the smaller States in Central India, but especially in Bundelkhand, have never had a coinage of their own, but made free use of the currency struck by their more powerful neighbours. The coins described below were very popular in these States, and circulated there under various names, such as the 'Srinagri', 'Jai Rām ghāhī', 'Chickara', and 'Ratan ghāhī' rupees. These are all of one type and were struck at Srinagar, a decayed town in the Hamirpūr District, U.P., which was founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by Mohan Singh, illegitimate son of Chhatar Sāl. The pieces in the collection were apparently sent to the Museum at the request of the authorities as specimens of local currency. Copper coins (Nos. 16-24) were also struck in large numbers from the Srinagar mint, bearing the device of a trident on one side and lotus bud on the other.

The trident of Śiva was a favourite emblem of the Marāṭhās and the coins on which it appears, both rupees and paise, are generally called Balashāhī.<sup>1</sup>

Ruler,	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
—	—	At 15 A 9 Total 24.

<sup>1</sup> Prinsep in his *Copied Folios* (pp. 24, 25) says that the word 'Balasaby' is derived from the name of Bālājī, Pandit, the officer who was in charge of the Peshwā's various mints.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SRINAGAR RUPEE				
R 1	—	1212 A.H. Yr. 38	... نعل حامی عفت ۱۲۱۲ کشمیر	مانوس مہنت سنة ۳۰ جلوس عرب Mint incomplete.
			W. 169. S. .77.	PL. XX. 4. LM.C. 11190.
2	—	—	نعل	مانوس
3	—	—	حامی	مہنت
4	—	A.H. Yr. 39	۱۲۱۳	سنة ۳۱ جلوس
5	—	—	عفت	عرب
6	—	—	(2) (3) (4) (5)	PL. XX. 5.
7	—	—	W. 169, 167, 167, 165,	(2, 3) From Charkhari.
8	—	—	S. .7, .7, .7, .7,	
9	—	—	(6) (7) (8) (9)	
10	—	—	W. 165, 165, 163, 163,	
	—	—	S. -65, -65, -7, -7,	
	—	—	(10)	
	—	—	W. 168.	
	—	—	S. .7.	
11	—	—	(11) (12) (13) (14)	(11) From Alipur jagir;
12	—	—	W. 167, 168, 166, 168,	(12) from Sarila; (13) from
13	—	—	S. .7, .7, .7, .7,	Sarila; (14) 11191; (15)
14	—	—	(15)	A.S.B. 2911.
15	—	—	W. 169.	
	—	—	S. .75.	

## COFFER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			BALAHARI PAISA.	
16	—	—	محمد	مانوس
17	—	A.H.		مبشت
18	—	Yr. 5	حامي ¥ دين	سنة ٥ و چاروس
19			(16) (17) (18) (19)	Pl. XX. c.
20			W. 235, 232, 238, 230, S. .75, .75, .75, .84,	(16-19) From Sarila
			(20) W. 232. S. .75 x .75.	
21	—	—	W. 233. S. .8.	From Tori Pathpur.
22	—	—	W. 238. S. .72.	12238.
23			W. 214 S. .75.	A.S.B.
24	—	—		

## CHHATARPUR

Capital, Chhatarpur (24° 54' N., 79° 38' E.).

The Mahārāja of Chhatarpur is of the Puār tribe of Rājputa, whose ancestor in the days of Marāṭhā disturbance dispossessed the descendant of Chhatar Sāl then ruling, and was granted a 'sanad' by the British Government in 1806.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Jagat Singh	1854	At 26      Total 26

The rupees struck at Chhatarpur<sup>1</sup> until 1882, when the mint was closed by order of the Government, bore the couplet of Shāh 'Ālam II.

<sup>1</sup> Prinsep says (p. 26) that this mint dates from 1616.

The 'Rājā ghāhī', as the Chhatarpur coin is called, is of a very distinctive type and easily recognized, for in the centre of the field between the words باد and لم a flower with a long stalk is exhibited, which appears to represent the helianthus or sunflower. The legend on the reverse is the usual formula with mint چہترپور.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Rājā Ghāhī Rupee.				
R 1	Chhatarpur	— A.H. Yr. 11	<p> <span>الہ محمد حامی بادین</span>  <span>فصل</span>    <span>شاہ عالم بادشاہ</span> </p> <p>W. 173. S. -75.</p>	<p> <span>مانوس</span>  <span>میمنت</span>  <span>سنہ ۱۱ جلوس</span>  <span>شہر</span>  <span>چہترپور</span> </p> <p>From Sagar district.</p>
2	"	Yr. 12	"	<p>As on No. 1, but</p> <p>سنہ ۱۲</p> <p>Pl. XX. 7.</p>
3	"	Yr. 15	"	<p>سنہ ۱۵</p> <p>From Sagar district.</p>
4	"	—	"	"
5	"	A.H. Yr. 16	<p>(4) (5)</p> <p>W. 172, 171. S. -8, -8.</p>	<p>سنہ ۱۶</p> <p>From Sagar district.</p>
6	"	Yr. 17	"	<p>سنہ ۱۷</p> <p>From Sagar district.</p>
7	"	1129 A.H. Yr. 20	<p>"</p> <p>1129</p> <p>W. 171. S. -75.</p>	"

SILVER



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	<b>A</b>				
	8	Chhatar- pur	1192 A.H. Yr. 20	As on No. 1, but 1192	As on No. 1.
				W. 171. S. .75.	
	9	"	Yr. 21	"	" From Sagar district.
				W. 171. S. .75.	
	10	"	— A.H. Yr. 22	"	" From Sagar district
				W. 171. S. .75.	
	11	"	Yr. 24	"	"
				W. 169. S. .7.	
	12	"	1193	"	"
	13		A.H.		"
	14		Yr. 26	(12) (13) (14) W. 171, 169, 170. S. .75, .75, .75.	From Sagar district.
	15	"	— A.H. Yr. 25	"	"
				W. 166. S. .75.	
	16	"	1192	"	"
	17		A.H.	1192	
	18		Yr. 25	(16) (17) (18) W. 170, 170, 170. S. .75, .75, .75.	
	19	"	— A.H. Yr. 25	"	" From Barila.
				W. 167. S. .75.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
At 20	Chhatarpur	Yr. 25	As on No. 1. W. 168. S. 5.	As on No. 1, but 70 From Charkhari.	
21	"	—	"	"	
22	"	A.H.	"	70	
23	"	Yr. 25	(21) (22) (23) (24)		
24	"		W. 168, 166, 166, 170.	(21) From Luglai; (22)	
25	"		S. 65, 7, 65, 75.	from Alipur.	
			(25) W. 169. S. 65.		
26	"	1212 A.H. Yr. 25 (or 45)	" W. 169. S. 75.	"	

## DATIÄ

Capital, Datiä (25° 40' N., 78° 30' E.).

The Mahārāja of Datiä belongs to the great Bundela Rājput family. The State was founded in 1735 by Bhagwan Dās, the son of Narsingh Deo of Orchhā.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Vijaya Bahādur .	1839	R 27   S 1   Total 28

Two distinct types of coin are reputed to have been struck by this State, one of them being called the 'Rājā Shāhi' (Nos. 11-12), and the other the 'Gajā Shāhi' (Nos. 13-26), which imitate the coins of Orchhā (q. v.). The 'Rājā Shāhi' is an imitation of a coin struck by Shāh 'Ālam at an unknown mint, with the date 1178 and of the sixth year of his reign. Both types are easily recognizable and have been struck and circulated for probably the best part of the nineteenth century. They are issued in various sizes from the rupee to two annas. In addition to these the 'Bālāshāhi' rupee is current in Datiä and throughout Bundelkhand, as is also the 'Srinagri', while the 'Tegh shāhi' paisa (No. 28) is said to be of Datiä mintage.

## COINS OF DATIA

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>			<b>RĀJĀ SHĀHĪ RUPYA.</b>	
1	—	(Shāh Alam II)	نہال الہ پتہ حلی	میمنت
2			(1) سکہ مبار	۱ جلوس
3			(1) (2) (3) (4)	(1) A.S.B. 2879; (2)
4			W. 167, 168, 167, 168.	A.S.B. 2880; (3) A.S.B.
			S. -75, -7, -75, -7.	2882; (4) 2887.
5	—	—	As on No. 1.	"
6			M. m. 182, 183.	Pl. XX. 8.
7			(5) (6) (7) (8)	(5) From Charkhari; (6)
8			W. 168, 168, 170, 170.	from Alipur; (7, 8) from
			S. -76, -70, -65, -65.	Datia.
			<b>EIGHT ANNAS.</b>	
9	—	—	"	"
10			(9) (10)	(9, 10) From Datia.
			W. 85, 85.	
			S. -6, -55.	
			<b>FOUR ANNAS.</b>	
11	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
12			(11) (12)	(11, 12) From Datia.
			W. 42, 41.	
			S. -52, -45.	
			<b>GAJA SHĀHĪ RUPYA.</b>	
13	—	1315 A.H. Yr. 23	[محمد شاہ عالم آباد]	مانوس
			نامی دین قران	میمنت
			صاحب ۱۲۱۵	سنة ۱۲۳۳ جلوس
			سکہ رد ز نائید	عرب
			W. 167.	Pl. XX. 10.
			S. -7.	From Datia.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				
14	—	— A.H. Yr. 24	As on No. 13. W. 168. S. .75.	As on No. 13, but r. From Datia.
15	—	12]33 A.H. Yr. 28	but [ . . . ] r. W. 167. S. .75.	" r.
16	—	— A.H. Yr. 201	As on No. 13, but no date. W. 166. S. .75.	" r. (f)
17	—	Yr. 4—	" W. 167. S. .75.	" r—
18	—	Yr. 35 1/2	date obscure. W. 167. S. .8.	" r. (f) From Tori Pathpar.
<b>HALF-RUPEE.</b>				
19	—	12151 A.H. Yr. 22	As on No. 13. W. 83. S. .65.	As on No. 13. 20468.
20	—	— A.H. Yr. 29	As on No. 13, but no date. W. 84. S. .6.	As on No. 13, but r. From Datia.



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A			FOUR ANNAS.	
	21	—	—	As on No. 13.	As on No. 13.
	22	—	A.H. Yr. 23	(21) (22) W. 41, 42. S. 59, 45.	(21, 22) From Datis.
	23	—	" Yr. 2-	As on No. 13, but no date. W. 42. S. 45.	As on No. 13, but no date. " " From Alipur.
	24	—	" Yr. 22	As on No. 13. W. 21. S. 4.	As on No. 13, but " "
	25	—	" Yr. 2-	" W. 21. S. 4.	" " " " From Alipur.
COPPER	B			TWO ANNAS.	
	26	—	" Yr. 4-	" W. 21, 20. S. 4, 4.	" "
	27	—	" Yr. 4-	(26) (27) W. 21, 20. S. 4, 4.	" "
	28	—	" Yr. 1-	٦ ال حامى لدارل W. 253. S. 8.	٦ مینت — سنہ ٦٦٠ جالوس Pl. XX. 9. A.S.B.



## DEWĀS

Capital, Dewās (22° 58' N., 76° 6' E.).

This State is remarkable in that it has two chiefs for its rulers with the title of Rājā, but the rule of each is distinctly limited to his own district. They are Marāṭhās of the Puār Rājput race, and descendants of the same ancestor as the Rājā of Dhār. In order to distinguish their relationship they are called 'Bābā Sahib' and 'Dādā Sahib' respectively, which means 'Father' and 'elder brother'. Their position in the State is known to Europeans as the Senior and Junior branches of Dewās, while the two reside in different palaces in the capital, the city of Dewās. The State was founded about 1726 by Tukoji and Jiwāji, two brothers, who had accompanied the army of the Peshwā Bāji Rao in its victorious campaign against Mālwa, and received in return for their services the districts of Dewās, Sarangpur, and Allote.

SENIOR BRANCH.	A.D.	JUNIOR BRANCH.	A.D.
Krishnaji II.	1860-1864	Nārāyan Rao	1864

This State has never had a mint but made use of the currency struck in the mints of the States in the neighbourhood. Copper paisa, however, are known to have been struck locally at Allote in Dewās (Senior Branch), of which an account was furnished by the Minister to the Rājā of Dewās (Junior Branch), and published in the Numismatic Supplement, No. IV, to the *J.A.S. Bengal*, 1904, § 80. The Allote paisa (Nos. 1-3) in the collection are apparently the identical specimens that were made use of in the account, and were afterwards sent to the Museum by the writer, Mr. W. E. Jardine, through Mr. H. Nelson Wright. These coins appear to have been issued for some considerable period, most probably generations, and were still being issued in 1904, the contract for their manufacture being given to the local bankers. In 1888 copper coins were struck at Calcutta by the Indian Government for both the Senior and Junior branches. A description of the quarter anna struck for the Junior branch will be found in the catalogue, but the issue for each branch consisted of the half-piece and one-twelfth anna as well as the quarter anna.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
COPPER			DEWĀS S.B.		
			OLD ALLOTE PAISA.		
	Æ				
	1	—	—		
			W. 197. S. .78.	Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.	

<sup>1</sup> See article in *Nomismatist Suppl.* IV, *Journal, A. S. Beng.*, 1901, p. 30.



## DHAR

Capital, Dhār (23° 36' N., 75° 4' E.).

The Rāja of Dhār is a Puār Rājput and of the same stock as the rulers of Dewār, the dynasty of the present State of Dhār having been founded by Anand Rao, a Marāṭhā leader, who in 1749 received the territory as a grant from the Peshwā Bāji Rao.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.	
Anand Rao III	1857	Æ 3	Total 5

Dhār has never struck coins in gold or silver, but in copper only; the date at which the mint was opened is uncertain. The earliest in the collection are those of Anand Rao III, which exhibit the figure of Hanumān, the monkey god, and bear a Muhammadan date in Hindu numerals, san 1289 (= A.D. 1872).

In 1887 copper coins were struck by the Government at the Calcutta mint for the use of this State. These are similar to the ordinary British Indian copper coins, viz. quarter anna, half pice, and one-twelfth anna, with the addition of the legend 'Dhār State'. In 1895 the British rupee was made sole legal tender.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>ANAND RAO III</b>				
			A.H. 1274-1316.	A.D. 1857-1898.
			PAISA.	
Æ	Dhār	1289	Hanumān to left.	मृ.
1		A.H.	(1) (2) (3)	३ १२८९
2			W. 111, 112, 116.	PL XXI. 1.
3			S. -66, -72, -73.	
<b>QUARTER-ANNA.</b>				
4	"	1887	Bust of Victoria as on	In ring of dots and ornament margin:—
		A.D.	½ anna of British India.	½
			W. 100.	ANNA
			S. 1-00.	DHAR STATE
				INDIA
				1887

COFFEE



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER Æ 5	Dhār	1887 A. D.	ONE-TWELFTH ANNA.	
			As on No. 1. W. 28. S. 70.	As on No. 1, but ☆

## GWALIOR

Mints, Gwalior (26° 13' N., 78° 12' E.) and Ujjain (23° 11' 10" N., 75° 51' 45" E.).

Gwalior State was founded by Ranoji, the son of the headman of a village in the Sātāra district, who in 1714 became slipper-bearer to Bālāji Vishvanāth, the first Peshwā. From this humble position, from which the name 'Sindhia' is derived, he gradually rose in favour until under the second Peshwā, Bāji Rao, he became one of the foremost leaders of the Marāthās who at this period were rapidly becoming masters of Central India.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		₹	Æ	Total
Daulat Rao . . . . .	1794	11	12	23
Baija Bai (Queen regent) . . . . .	1827-1833	1	—	1
Jankoji Rao II . . . . .	1827	2	10	12
Jayaji Rao II . . . . .	1843	12	11	23
Madho Rao . . . . .	1886	4	4	8
				67

The coins of the Mughal Emperors of Gwalior mint have been described in vol. III. The series described in this volume begin with the rupees and paisa issued by Daulat Rao, in the name of Shāh 'Alam's successor, Muḥammad Akbar. The mint-marks on the coins include the word श्री = 'Śrī' on coins attributed to Baija Bai (wife of Daulat Rao, who became regent during her son Jankoji's minority), जे = 'Je' for Jankoji, जी = 'Jī' for Jayaji (II), and मा = 'Mā' for Madho, and all of them are usually accompanied by a sign (𑂔) intended to represent a bow and arrow, up or down. The copper coins struck during the reign of Jankoji, or possibly his predecessor, have in addition to fragments of Mughal legends, the trident of Śiva on one side (𑂔), and a spear-head (𑂔) and three-pronged sceptre (𑂔) on the other. To this group I have added some paisa (Nos. 50-52), with a reverse

of a similar type to those just described, although it is equally possible that they were issued at Orchha or some other Central Indian mint. Jaysaji struck copper coins of a similar type to those of Jankoji, but included the letter **ज** (= ji) and a cobra among the emblems, while in 1863 paise were issued with his initial above a cobra, and a trident and sceptre to left and right respectively. The reverse has the initial letters **ब. ब.** of his titles 'Alījah' and 'Bahādur' (Exalted, Invincible), above a trident. The Gwalior State mints occasionally strike coins in gold, but for special purposes only. In 1893 the coining of silver by these mints was stopped and the British rupee made the only legal tender, but copper coins are still issued from the State mint. Those struck in 1896 have an inscription in Nāgarī reading, 'Śrī Mādho Rao M[ahārāja] Śinde Alījah Bahādur' with 'Gwāliyar pao (4) anna samvat 1953' on the reverse, while others of a recent date exhibit the bust of His Highness with the legend, 'Śrī Mādho Rao Śinde, Alījah, Bahādur, Gwāliyar', on the obverse, with a coat of arms and supporters on the reverse together with the value in Nāgarī 'Pao anna' and Persian 'Yak paisā', concluding with the date 'Samvat 1970' in Nāgarī.

Ujjain was in ancient times the capital of Mālwa and one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. In 1792 Ujjain was taken and burnt by Holkar, but later fell into the hands of his rival, Sindhia, whose capital it remained until 1810, when Daulat Rao transferred the government to Gwalior, which took its place as the most important mint of Gwalior state.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		A.	E.	Total.
Mahādji Rao . . . .	1761	8	—	8
Daulat Rao . . . .	1794	7	—	7
Baija Bai (Queen regent)	1827-1833	—	1	1
Jankoji Rao II . . . .	1824	—	2	2
Jaysaji Rao II . . . .	1843	—	—	—
				<u>18</u>

In vol. III Mr. H. Nelson Wright has described the Mughal issues of Ujjain mint down to the reign of Shāh 'Ālam and at the same time draws attention to the fact that the coins issued in the name of this ruler were struck by the Marāthās in the reign of Daulat Rao Sindhia. The series now described are of the same series and profess to be struck by Shāh 'Ālam at Dār al-Faṭḥ Ujjain.

The square-shaped copper coins 53, 54 (Pl. XXII. 10) are probably of Ujjain mint and perhaps bore Shāh 'Ālam inscriptions, but this and the exact date are uncertain.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MAHĀDJĪ RAO SINDHIA</b>  A. H. 1175-1205.                      A. D. 1761-1794.</p>				
<b>SILVER</b>			RUPRE.	
At 1	Ujjain (Daru-l-fath)	— A. H. Yr. 8	<p>محمد شاه عالم [باد شاه از فضل الله حامی دین وقت سکه زد برکتور</p> <p>W. 175. S. -73.</p>	<p>مالوین مینت سند و چلوں فرس دار الفتح اجین چلوں Scimeter above</p>
2	"	1194 A. H. Yr. 21	<p>but " 1194</p> <p>W. 174. S. -88.</p>	<p>but " 1194</p> <p>PL. XXII. 9. 18570.</p>
3	"	1197 A. H. Yr. 23	<p>" 1197</p> <p>W. 174. S. -90.</p>	<p>" 1197</p> <p>18571.</p>
4	"	1198 A. H. Yr. 24	<p>" 1198</p> <p>W. 174. S. -88.</p>	<p>" 1198</p> <p>18572.</p>
5	"	1201 A. H. Yr. 30	<p>" 1201</p> <p>W. 174. S. -87.</p>	<p>" 1201</p> <p>18573.</p>
6	"	1204 A. H. Yr. 33	<p>" 1204</p> <p>W. 174. S. -85.</p>	<p>" 1204</p> <p>18574.</p>



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
7	Ujjain (Dhru-l-fath)	1206 A.H. Yr. 35	As on No. 1, but 17-3 W. 172. S. 60.	As on No. 1, but 70 18575.	
8	"	1208 A.H. Yr. 36	" 17-4 W. 173. S. 77.	" 71 18576	

## DAULAT RAO

A. H. 1209-1240.

A. D. 1794-1824.

## RUPYĀ.

9	Gwalior	1227 A.H. Yr. 6 (of Akbar II)	محمد اکبر بادشاہ غا ۱۲۲۷ *** صاحب قرون ثانی ک *** سکه مبار W. 169. S. 75.	مانوس میمنت سکه + جالوس سرب کونایار Sword points to J of چلو. Govt. U.P.
10	"	1228 A.H. Yr. 7	bat " 1224 W. 170. S. 8.	bat " 1224 Govt. U.P.
11	"	1230 A.H. Yr. 9	" 1227 W. 170. S. 75.	" 1227 Govt. U.P.
12	"	1231 A.H. Yr. 10	" 1228 W. 170. S. 8.	" 1228 Govt. U.P.



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	13	Gwalior	1234 A. H. Yr. 13	As on No. 9, but 1778  W. 169. S. -8.	As on No. 9, but 1778  Govt. U. P.
	14	"	"	" 1778  W. 168. S. -85.	"  11300.
	15	"	1235 A. H. Yr. 14	" 1779  W. 169. S. -75.	" 1779  Govt. U. P.
	16 17	"	1236 A. H. Yr. 15	" 1779  (16) (17) W. 170, 170. S. -75, -75.	" 1779  Pl. XXI. 3. (16) 11210; (17) Govt. U. P.
	18 19	"	1240 A. H. Yr. 19	" 1780  (18) (19) W. 169, 170. S. -75, -89.	" 1780  (18) Govt. U. P.; (19) 11211.
				PAISA.	
<b>COPPER</b>	20	"	12 --	As on No. 9, but	As on No. 9, but no date.
	21	"	A. H.	17 --	
	22				Pl. XXI. 2.
	23			(20) (21) (22) (23) W. 142, 142, 140, 142. S. -7, -7, -7, -85.	(20) A.S.B.; (21) 8583 (22) A.S.B.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>COPPER</b>					
E 24 25 26 27 28	Gwalior	—	As on No. 9. (24) (25) (26) (27) W. 144, 144, 144, 143, S. .7, .7, .7, .7, (28) W. 144. S. .85.	As on No. 9.	
29	"	— A. H. Yr. 45	" W. 123. S. .7.	" rs 12.	
30 31	"	—	" (30) (31) W. 141, 130. S. .7, .7.	" (30) Alipur.	
<b>RUPEE</b>					
A 32	Ujjain (Dāru-l-fath)	1211 A. H. Yr. 38	As on No. 9, but (11) W. 173. S. .85.	As on No. 9, but rs 18577.	<b>SILVER</b>
33	"	1212 A. H. Yr. 35	" 1212 W. 173. S. .78.	" rs 18578.	
34	"	12— A. H. Yr. 41	" 12— W. 172. S. .80.	" rs 11471.	
35	"	12— A. H. Yr. 52	" W. 174. S. .82.	" rs	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	A				
	36	Ujjain	—	As on No. 9, but date-	As on No. 9, but without
	37	(Daru-l-fath)		less. (36) (37) W. 174, 173. S. 70, 73.	regnal year. (36) 11470; (37) 11472.
				HALF-RUPEE.	
	38 <sup>1</sup>	"	—	As on No. 9. W. 87. S. 62.	As on No. 9. M. 327.
				BAIJA BAI (wife of DAULAT RAO) Regent A.H. 1243-1249. A.D. 1827-1833.	
				RUPEE.	
	39	[Gwalior]	— A.H. Yr. 23	As on No. 9, but portions of legend only. W. 170. S. 85.	سید بی بی سید چتر ۲۵ ب Pl. XXI. 4. 12450.
<b>COPPER</b>				PAISA.	
	A 40	Ujjain (Daru-l-fath)	—	— بی بی (۱) —	سید دار الفتح
				W. 312. S. 69 x 65.	

<sup>1</sup> Dentile struck. Regnal year doubtful.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>JANKOJI RAO</b>				
			A.H. 1240-1259.	A.D. 1824-1843.
			REFR.	<b>SILVER</b>
41	[Gwalior]	1244 A.H. Yr. 23 (Akbar II)	As on No. 35, but 1197 W. 170. S. -8.	مانوس میمنت سنة ۲۳ جلوس ب Pl. XXI. 5. Govt. U.P.
42	—	1244 A.H. Yr. 23	" W. 170. S. -8.	" Govt. U.P.; 12449.
<b>PAISA.</b>				
			<b>COPPER</b>	
43	—	12--	ψ ن غارم	میمنت
44	—	A.H.		جلو ۲۳ ↑ ↓ س
45	—	Yr. 23		(43-5) A.S.B.
			(43) (44) (45) W. 205, 207, 211. S. 1-0. -83, -73.	
46	—	—		"
47	—	A.H.		"
48	—	Yr. 31		(46) (47) (48) (49) W. 211, 211, 209, 211. S. -78, -8, -78, -73.
49	—	—		Pl. XXI. 7. (46-9) A.S.B.
50	—	—	but ↓ ن	↑ ↓ ψ
51	—	—		س
52	—	—		جلوس
			(50) (51) (52) W. 238, 259, 260. S. -33, -75, -8	Pl. XXI. 8. (50-52) A.S.B.



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b>					
	<i>Æ</i>			<b>PAISA.</b>	
	53	Ujjain †	—	Inscription unread.	مینت
	54	(Dhru- fath)		M. 324.	(?)
				(53) (54)	سرب لکھنؤ
				W. 214, 214.	دار الفتح
				S. 93 × 9, 81 × 8.	[اوجین]
					Pl. XXII. 10.
<b>JAYAJI RAO</b>					
				A. N. 1259-1304.	A. D. 1842-1886.
<b>SILVER</b>					
	<i>Ag</i>			<b>RUPEE.</b>	
	55	[Gwalior]	12— A. H. Yr. 23 (ficti- tious date)	Conventionalized copy of legend of Akbar II, with ❀ in ☐ and ❀ in ☐.	Conventionalized reverse legend with ❀ ❀ ❀ Pl. XXI. 9.
	56	"	— A. H. Yr. 23	"	"
	57	"	—	"	"
	58	"	—	"	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				
R 59	[Gwalior]	—	As on No. 55, but with P.	As on No. 55.
			W. 167. S. -74.	
60 61	"	—	↓ (60) (61) W. 168, 168. S. -75, -8.	Pl. XXI. 10. (61) 11464.
62	"	125 - A. H. Yr. 6 - (1)	W. 167. S. -8.	
<b>FOUR ANNAS.</b>				
63	"	— A. H. Yr. 2 -	As on No. 55. W. 41. S. -5.	As on No. 55. 11982.
64 65 66	"	—	{64} {65} {66} W. 40, 41, 41. S. -5, -5, -5.	
<b>Paisa.</b>				
E 67 68 69 70	"	— A. H. Yr. 23	↓ ↓ = (67) (68) (69) (70) W. 141, 153, 150, 153. S. -65, -8, -8, -75.	ψ (68) Alipur.
<b>COPPER</b>				

Metal No.		Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b>					
E				HALF-PAISA.	
71		[Gwalior]	—	As on No. 67.	As on No. 67.
72			A. H. Yr. 23	W. 74, 76. S. 65, 66.	
				PAISA (new type).	
73		—	1926 s.	Lined circles and dotted margins.	च वा
74				बी	Trident,
75				Coorn.	Spig to left and right.
76				Trident on left.	१९२६
77				Sceptre on right.	Pl. XXI. 12.
				१९२६	
				W. 99 to 93.	
				S. 75	Alipur.
				MADHO RAO II	
				A. H. 1364—	A. D. 1866—
<b>SILVER</b>					
A				RUPAK.	
78		Gwalior (I)	—	Fragments of Akbar II legend.	ॐ मा ५
			Yr. 23	M. 208.	جوس
				W. 168.	Pl. XXI. 13.
				S. 76.	
79		"	—	"	but
			Yr. 2[-]	W. 171. S. 85.	[-]
80		"	—	"	but
			A. H. Yr. 22	W. 167. S. 68.	मा جوس
					Alipur Jagir.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>EIGHT ANNA.</b>				
<b>A</b> <b>81</b>	Gwalior	—	As on No. 40. W. 83. S. 85.	<b>SILVER</b> As on No. 40.
<b>QUARTEE-ANNA.</b>				
<b>E</b> <b>82</b> <b>83</b>	"	1957 n.	In dotted circle: Coiled cobra with sceptre and trident. Margin, upper: श्री. माधवराव मा. शिंदे Margin, lower: आलीबाबाहादर (69) (70) W. 127, 127. S. 9, 9.	<b>COPPER</b> Dotted circles and margin of trefoil leaves entwined. गवालीदर. पाव आला संमत १९५७ Pl. XXII. 1. (82) 22038.
<b>84</b>	"	1958 n.	" W. 127. S. 9.	but १९५८
<b>85</b>	"	1970 n.	Bust to right of H.H. Madho Rao. Upper margin: श्री माधवराव शिंदे आली- बाबाहादर Exergue: गवालियर W. 113. S. 87.	Coat of arms with supporters. Above पाव आला Right ७३ Left ७४ Below संमत १९७० Pl. XXII. 2.



## BAJRANGGARH (JAINAGAR). GWALIOR STATE

Capital, Bajranggarh (24° 34' N., 77° 18' E).

The mint 'Jainagar' upon these coins has been identified with Bajranggarh, a subah of Gwalior, under the Guna sub-agency. The legends upon all the coins are practically identical (except the dates) and may be translated as: 'On this coin is the stamp the — year of Maharaja Jai Singh Jainagar' on the obverse, and finish on the other side, 'Obtaining strength from the powerful and magnificent son of the air' (i.e. Hanuman). (See R. Burn in *J.A.S.B.*, vol. 66, pp. 275 ff.).

Ruler. A.D. Number of coins in collection.  
Jai Singh 1797-1818 R. 31 R. — Total 31.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>JAI SINGH</b> A.D. 1798-1818.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p>				
<b>SILVER</b>	R.			
1	Jainagar	Yr. 15 (7)	<p>इह सिक्का पर छाप महा राज जय सिंह की १५ [अथ] [मकर]</p> <p>W. 164. S. -75.</p>	<p>श्री राजप परताप यद न पुत्र नम पथे के</p>
2	"	"	<p>Int. 94</p> <p>(2) (3) W. 164, 164. S. -9, -92.</p>	<p>Pl. XXII. 3.</p>
3	"	"	<p>" 95</p> <p>W. 166. S. -95.</p>	"
4	"	Yr. 16	<p>" 96</p> <p>W. 166. S. -95.</p>	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
5	Jainagar	Yr. 18	As on No. 1. W. 166. S. -85.	As on No. 1.	SILVER
6 7	"	Yr. 18	but " ३८ (6) (7) W. 164, 180. S. -80, -77.	No. 10. " Pl. XXII. 4. (6) 18075.	
8	"	Yr. 20	" २० W. 167. S. -9.	"	
9	"	"	" २० W. 163. S. -75.	"	
10 11 12 13 14	"	Yr. 21	" २९ (10) (11) (12) (13) W. 159, 160, 164, 161. S. -75, -75, -75, -75. (14) W. 162. S. -8.	Lotus in centre. (10) Alipur Jagir.	
15 16 17 18	"	Yr. 23	" २९ Bow and arrow in centre. (15) (16) (17) (18) W. 160, 160, 162, 163. S. -7, -7, -7, -7.	" (16) 17416.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	At				
	19	Jainagar	Yr. 25 (f)	As on No. 1, but २५  W. 162. S. .75.	As on No. 1.
	20	"	Yr. 28	" २६  W. 161. S. .75.	"
	21	"	Yr. 29	" २७  W. 159. S. .75.	"
	22	"	—	but dateless. "	Lotus in centre.
	23			Bow and arrow in centre.	
	24				Pl. XXII. 6.
	25			(22) (23) (24, 25)	(24) Charkhari.
	26			W. 158, 161, 162,	
	27			S. .75, .8, .75,	
	28			(26) (27) (28) (29)	
	29			W. 160, 160, 162, 162.	
				S. .75, .71, .75, .8.	
				FOUR ANNAS.	
	30	"	—	As on No. 1.  W. 40. S. .45.	As on No. 1.  Pl. XXII. 6.
				TWO ANNAS.	
	31	"	—	As on No. 1.  W. 18. S. .4.	As on No. 1.

## NARWAR

Narwar (Gwalior State) ( $25^{\circ} 39' 2''$  N.,  $77^{\circ} 56' 57''$  E.).

This town is of great antiquity. Towards the end of the eighteenth century the Marāthās gained possession of it, and it was guaranteed by the British to Daulat Rao by the treaty of Allahābād (1805). The two coins catalogued here were struck by the Kachwaha dynasty in name of Shāh 'Ālam II, before the Marāthā conquest.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
In name of <u>Shāh 'Ālam II</u>	—	Æ 1    ♂ 1    Total 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 1	Narwar	1205 A.H. Yr. 32	<p>شاہ عالم یاد</p> <p>فصل الہ حامی دین</p> <p>زاد برہمت کشور</p> <p>W. 171. S. .8.</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>ہیبت</p> <p>سنہ ۳۲ ۶۲۰ جلوس</p> <p>فرب</p> <p>۱۱۰۰ (۱)</p> <p>Pl. XXII. 7. Gwalior Res.; 21211.</p>	SILVER
♂ 2	"	1215 A.H. Yr. 41	<p>As on No. 1, but portions only and ۱۲۱۵.</p> <p>W. 102. S. .8.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, last</p> <p>♂ ۴۱</p> <p>Pl. XXII. 8.</p>	COPPER

## INDORE

Capital, Indore ( $22^{\circ} 42'$  N.,  $75^{\circ} 54'$  E.).

This Marāthā State was founded by Malhār Rao Holkar, who was born in a village named Hol, from whence the dynastic title 'Holkar' is derived, the village being situated on the river Nira in the Deccan. Malhār entered the service of the Peshwā in 1724, at the age of 31, and in 1728 was rewarded for his services with the grant of twelve parganas to the north of Narsadā, which may be considered as the foundation of the future State. His career from this period was a



series of successes. After the defeat of the Marāṭhās at the battle of Pānīpat in 1761 by Ahmad Shāh Durrānī, the Marāṭhā leader retired to Indore, where four years later he died.

The capital was built by Ahalyā Bai, his daughter-in-law, who on his decease assumed the administration of Indore, and in conjunction with her commander-in-chief, Tukōji Rao, prosperously ruled the State for thirty years. On her death in 1795 dissensions arose, and the throne was seized by Jaswant Rao. His accession to the gaddi was opposed by Sindhia and the Peshwā, whom he met and defeated in 1802. Later the British intervened, and war was carried on between the Holkar army and the British for a number of years with varying results, until at length in 1818, Indore was made a feudatory State, and the British Government recognized as the paramount power.

Number of coins in collection.

Holkars of Indore.	A.D.	Rs.	Æ.	Total.
Ahalyā Bai (Queen regent)	1765	18	9	27
Tukōji Rao I	1795	3	—	3
Jaswant Rao	1797	8	—	8
Malhār Rao II	1811	9	—	9
Martand Rao	1833	—	—	—
Hari Rao	1834	3	—	3
Khānde Rao	1843	—	—	—
Tukōji Rao II	1844	44	10	54
Sivāji Rao	1886	8	11	19
Tukōji Rao III	1903	—	—	—
				123

The coinage of the state of Indore dates from the time of Ahalyā Bai, who apparently had two mints, viz. Maheshwar and Indore; to the latter she gave the name of Malhār-nagar. The coins struck at these mints have the same legends, the mint legend on both being ضرب ملهاری = 'struck at Malhār-nagar'. Those struck at Maheshwar and known as 'Maheshwari' have as ornament the 'yonī linga', while those struck at the capital bear the 'sunface' as their principal mint-mark. The mint on the former is usually written ملهاری. Coins of the latter type were issued for well over a century. The legends of Shāh 'Ālam remain with the Hijri date on the obverse. The regnal years are those of Shāh 'Ālam II in Jaswant Rao's reign. In Malhār Rao's reign the reverse dates run from 1167/8 A.H., and we have dates like 1230:62; 1232:65. In Tukōji's reign they seem to date from Shāh 'Ālam again, and we have dates like 1280:110; 1289:115; 1292:115. The coins (Pl. XXIII, 2, 8) of Jaswant Rao interrupt the

regular series. Plate XXIII. 2 has Sanskrit legends translated by Cunningham<sup>1</sup> as follows: 'By the permission of the king of Indraprastha (Dehli) the Emperor of the world, this coin has been struck by the renowned Yaswant whose heart is as the black bee of the lotus foot of Lakshmikant, to circulate throughout the earth. Śāka 17-28' (= A. D. 1805). The next coin (Pl. XXIII. 3) was struck in the following year, and has the following legend *obv.*: 'Muhammad Akbar, Lord of the second conjunction from the beginning to the end, Sultān, struck this auspicious currency', *rev.* 'Struck at Indore in the second year of the fortunate reign of Jaswant Rao Holkar Mahārāja, Bahādur, in trust for the Lord of the Khalifate, the exalted Prince'. In 1859 (I) copper coins of new type were struck by Tukoji having the Bull and 'linga' with Shāh 'Ālam legends, and the value 'Half anna' in Nāgarī (Pl. XXIII. 6).

There are several pieces in the collection (Pl. XXIII. 7, 11, XXIV. 1, &c.) all of which have in the centre of the obverse the word *Mudra* ('coin or seal'), with a surface occupying a similar position on the reverse, and marginal legends in Nāgarī. These pieces appear to have been struck in honour of the celebrated lady Ahalyā Bai, daughter-in-law of Malhar Rao (1763-1795). The earliest of this type in the collection (No. 102) is dated Śāka 1790 (= A. D. 1858), and is commemorative of the 'Holkar at the Pākharāj festival' with 'Victory to Ahalyā, follower of Śamkarā'. Nos. (103) and (104) have 'Lady Mallāri Ahalyā' and 'By favour of the Lady Mallāri Ahalyā' respectively, while No. (104) reads 'Lord of the province of Indore' and 'Lady Mallāri Ahalyā daughter-in-law of Śrī Mahārāja'. While these *Mudra* pieces were evidently struck as *Nasr*, some appear to have been used as currency.

The half and quarter rupees issued in A. D. 1280 call for notice not only on account of their unusual size and thinness, but also for their Shāh 'Ālam legends and regnal date, 110.

The accession of Śivāji Rao in 1886 brought a further type to Indore. The name of Shāh 'Ālam is still retained on the one side, while the other has a surface and the marginal Nāgarī inscription 'Mahārāja Śivāji Rao Holkar' and Samvat date. This was the last of the type, for in 1899 a rupee of a very handsome appearance was struck bearing a bust of the Holkar and the circular Nāgarī legend: 'Srimat Śivāji Rao Mahārāja Holkar, Indore, 1956' (Samvat). The reverse has a coat of arms and other insignia together with a label and the motto: 'The Lord of Umā (i. e. Śiva) has said, "Greatness (or glory) is to be won by beginning from God"'. The

<sup>1</sup> *Coins of Medieval India*, p. 99.

legends on the copper coins are varied, the earliest one reading: Obv. 'Srimat Mahārāo Holkar 1943', and Rev. 'one half anna Indore'. Another of the same year bears the legend on Obv. 'Srimat Mahārāo Holkar, Sarkar Indore', and Rev. 'Ardhā anna, s. 1943'. Smaller coins of the same type have 'Pao ana s. 1943' on the reverse of the quarter anna, the set being complete with the  $\frac{1}{2}$  pice No. (1012) reading: ' $\frac{1}{2}$  Dehli ka paisā, s. 1944'. Another reading is given on the quarter anna No. (1013): 'Srimat Mahārāja Śivājirāo Holkar Indore', also issued in 1944 (s.). Three years later, in 1902,<sup>1</sup> the Indore mint was closed by arrangement with the British Government and the Imperial rupee made legal tender in the state.

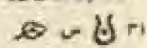
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	Al 1	Mulhār-nagar 11871 A.H. Yr. 17	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AHALYĀ BAI</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 1179-1210.                      A.D. 1765-1795.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RUPEE.</b></p>	
			<p>شاه عالم</p> <p>۱۱۸۷ (۱)</p> <p>بادشاه غازی</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>W. 173. S. -85.</p>	<p>مالوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>۱۰</p> <p>سکه چلوس</p> <p>عرب</p> <p>ملهارنگر</p> <p>PL. XXII. 11.</p> <p>18579.</p>
			<p>As on No. 1, but</p> <p>1198</p> <p>A.H.</p> <p>W. 173. S. -85.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, but no date.</p> <p>18580.</p>
	2	1198 A.H.	As on No. 1, but	As on No. 1, but no date.
	3	1199 A.H. Yr. 20	<p>"</p> <p>۱۱۹۹</p> <p>W. 172. S. -85.</p>	<p>" (1)</p> <p>18581.</p>


<sup>1</sup> *Imperial Gazetteer*, vol. xlii, p. 240.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> 4	Mulhār-nagar	1200 A. H.	As on No. 1. but 17.5  W. 173. S. -8.	<b>SILVER</b> As on No. 1, but no date.  18582.
5	"	1201 A. H. Yr. 2-	" 17.1  W. 178. S. -85.	" 17-  18075.
6	"	1201 A. H. Yr. 29	" 17.1  W. 173. S. -85.	" 17  18583.
7	"	1202 A. H.	" 17.2  W. 173. S. -85.	similar, but  PL XXII. 12. 18584.
8	"	1203 A. H. Yr. 30	" 17.2  W. 174. S. -9.	" 17.  18585.
9	"	1204 A. H.	" 17.2 Lettering corrupt.  W. 173. S. -85.	no date. "  18586.
10	"	1205 A. H. Yr. 3-	" 17.0  W. 173. S. -8.	" 17-  18587.



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	A3				
	11	Mulbār-nagar	1205 A.H. Yr. 3-	As on No. 1, but 17.7  W. 173. S. -85.	As on No. 1, but r-   18588.
<b>MAHESHWARI RUPEE.</b>					
	12	"	1203 A.H.	As on No. 1, but 17.7	As on No. 1, but
	13		Yr. 31	(12) (13) W. 174, 173. S. -85, -85.	 (12) Indore Darbār; (13) 19862.
	14	"	1207 A.H. Yr. 35	" 17.7  W. 173. S. -85.	" r-  PL XXII 12. 21024.
	15	"	1208 A.H.	" 17.7  W. 172. S. -8.	no data. "
	16	"	" Yr. 3-	" 17.7  W. 172. S. -85.	" r-  18589.
	17	"	1209 A.H.	" 17.7  M. 250.  W. 172. S. -8.	"   18590.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 18	Munhär-nagar	1209 A. H.	As on No. 1, but 17.5 W. 173. S. -8.	As on No. 1, but no date. 3383. <b>SILVER</b>
E 19	"	"	PAISA. 12 1/2 17.5 W. 105. S. -75.	 a crescent. Pl. XXIII. 1. <b>COFFER</b>
20 21 22	"	— A. H. Yr. 30	" (20) (21) (22) W. 110, 108, 101. S. -75, -7, -75.	but " " " " " "
23 24 25 26 27	"	—	" (23) (24) (25) (26) W. 111, 109, 87, 82. S. -75, -75, -75, -7. (27) W. 77. S. -7.	no date. " " " " " "
<b>TUKOJI RAO I</b>				
			A. H. 1210-1212.	A. D. 1795-1797.
B 28	"	1210 A. H.	As on No. 1, but 17.1. W. 174. S. -85.	As on No. 1, but no date. 18591. <b>SILVER</b>
29	"	1211 A. H.	" 17.1 W. 174. S. -8.	" 18592.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	30	Mulhār-nagar 1211 A. R. Yr. 38	<b>MAHESHWARI RUPY.</b>	
			As on No. 1, but 1711	As on No. 1, but 72
			W. 172. S. .85.	19938.
			<b>JASVANT RAO</b> A. R. 1212-1226. A. D. 1797-1811.	
31	"	1216 A. R.	<b>MAHESHWARI RUPY.</b>	
			As on No. 1, but 1711	As on No. 1, but no date.
			W. 168. S. .8.	A. R. 2913.
32	"	"		
			W. 172. S. .8.	
33 34 35 36	—	1728 saki (= A. D. 1806 A. R. 1221)	<b>RUPY.</b>	
			Dotted border, Crescent श्री circle.	Dotted border, श्री
			इन्द्रप्रस्थसिंहो राजा चक्रवर्ती मुमंडले तत्पमादा तृता मुद्रा श्रीकेशि शै विराजते शके १८२८	सकीकांतप दांभोजधमराज तथैतस वैश्वतस विष्वाता मुद्रैपा पुषिपीतले
			M. 254. (33) (34) (35) (36) W. 174, 174, 175, 173. S. 1.03, 1.03, 1.0, 1.03.	Pl. XXIII. 2. (33) 4692; (34) 4693; (35) 4694.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
					<b>SILVER</b>
R 37	Indore	1222 A. H. Yr. 2 (Akbar II)	Dotted border, محمد اکبر قران ثانی سلطان عرب ۱۲۲۲ ما از ارض تا با خیر ک زد سکه خیر M. 256. W. 227. S. 1-2.	Dotted border, خلافت سید رافع از صاحب ت اما معراجہ بہادر چسولت راو ہونکر چلوس مینت مانوس عرب اندور سکہ ۲ Pl. XXIII. 3. 21030.	
38	"	1225 A. H.	As No. 1, but ۱۲۲۵ W. 172. S. -8.	As on No. 1, but no date. 3384.	
<b>MALHAR RAO II</b>					
			A. H. 1226-1249.		A. D. 1811-1833.
<b>RUPY.</b>					
39	"	1230 A. H. Yr. 62	As No. 1, but ۱۲۳۰ W. 171. S. -8.	As on No. 1, but ۱۲ 3385.	
40	"	1231 A. H. Yr. 6-	" ۱۲۳۱ W. 171. S. -75.	" ۱۲ 3386.	
41	"	1232 A. H. Yr. 65	" ۱۲۳۲ W. 171. S. -75.	" ۱۲ 3387.	



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	<b>B</b>				
	42	Mulhār- nagar	1233 A.H. Yr. 66	As on No. 1, but 1777 W. 172. S. 75.	As on No. 1, but 17 3388.
	43	"	1234 A.H. Yr. 67	" 1777 W. 172. S. 75.	" 17 3389.
	44	"	1235 A.H. Yr. 68	" 1778 W. 170. S. 75.	" 18 3390.
	45	"	1242 A.H. Yr. 7-	" 1777 W. 172. S. 75.	" 19 3391.
	46	"	1243 A.H. Yr. 7-	" 1777 W. 171. S. 75.	" 20 3392.
	47	"	1248 A.H. Yr. 7-	" 1778 W. 172. S. 75.	" 21 3393.
HARI RAO					
			A.H. 1250-1259.	A.H. 1834-1843	
RUPY.					
	48	"	1257 A.H. Yr. 37	As on No. 1, but [17]92 (48) (49) W. 172, 173. S. 75, 75.	As on No. 1, but 22 Pl XXIII 4. (48) 3394; (49) 3395.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Al 50	Mulhar- ungar	1258 A.H. Yr. 8-	As on No. 1, but 1792  W. 127. S. -75.	As on No. 1, but A. -   3396.	SILVER
TUKOJI RAO II					
			A.H. 1260-1304.	A.D. 1844-1886.	
RUPEE.					
51	"	1260 A.H. Yr. 9-	As on No. 1, but 1791.  W. 172. S. -75.	As on No. 1, but A. -   "	
52	"	1264 A.H.	" 1797  W. 172. S. -7.	no date. "	
53	"	1265	"	"	
54	"	A.H.	1798	A. -	
55	"	Yr. 9-	(53) (54) (55) (56)	(53) 3397; (54) 3398;	
56	"		W. 172, 171, 171, 171,	(55) 3399; (56) 3400; (57)	
57	"		S. -74, -75, -72, -73,	3401.	
	"		(57) W. 172. S. -74.		
58	"	1266 A.H. Yr. 9-	" 1799  W. 172. S. -7.	" A. -   "	
59	"	— A.H. Yr. 9-	no date.  W. 172. S. -75.	"   3405.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	Al				
	60	Mulhār- nagar	1270 A.H.	As on No. 1, but [ - - ] W. 171. S. 7.	As on No. 1, but no date.
	61	"	1272 A.H. Yr. 1—	" 1777 W. 171. S. 7.	" 1—
	62	"	1127]3 A.H.	[ - - ] W. 172. S. 75.	no date. " 3402.
	63	"	1276 A.H. Yr. 15—	" 1771 W. 171. S. 75.	" 15— Pl XXIII. 4. Indore Darbār; 19863.
	64	"	1277 A.H.	" 1777 W. 171. S. 75.	no date. "
	65 66 67	"	—	no date. " (65) (66) (67) W. 172, 172, 172. S. 75, 7, 7.	no date. " (65) 3403; (66) 3404.
	68	"	— A.H. Yr. 1—	no date. " W. 172. S. 7.	no date. "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
69	Mulhār- nagar	1289 A.H. Yr. 118	As on No. 1, but 1741 W. 172. S. 70.	As on No. 1, but 112 PL XLII 10.	SILVER
HALF-RUPY.					
70	"	1272 A.H.	As on No. 1, but 1741 W. 86. S. 6.	As on No. 1, but no date.	
71	"	— A.H. Yr. 12—	As on No. 1, but no date. W. 85. S. 6.	As on No. 1, but 17—	
72	"	—	" W. 86. S. 6.	no date. " Indore Darbār; 19867.	
73	"	— 6 A.H.	As on No. 1, but [—], W. 87. S. 6.	no date. "	
74	"	—	no date. " W. 86. S. 6.	no date. "	
75	"	1293 A.H. Yr. 119	" [—] 17 W. 85. S. 58.	" 113	21021.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>			<b>EIGHT ANNAS.</b>	
R 76 77	Mulhār-nagar	1280 A. H. Yr. 110 (=A. D. 1863)	As on No. 1, but 174.  W. 86. S. 1-1.	As No. 1, but 11.  <b>PL. XXIII. 8.</b>
			<b>FOUR ANNAS.</b>	
78 79	"	—	As on No. 1, but no date.  (78) (79) W. 42, 42. S. 49, 46.	As on No. 1, but no date.
80	"	1292(1) A. H.	"  W. 43. S. 46.	"
81	"	— A. H. Yr. 120(1)	no date.  W. 42. S. 47.	17[-]  21022.
82	"	1295 A. H. (=A. D. 1878)	[17]16  W. 43. S. 47.	"  19868.
83 84	"	1280 A. H. Yr. 110	"  (83) (84) W. 42, 42. S. 1.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			TWO ANNAS.	
			SILVER	
85	Mulhār-nagar	— 2 A.H.	As on No. 1, but [---] W. 21. H. 35.	As on No. 1. Indore Darbār; 19869.
86	"	—	dateless.	"
87	"	—		(86) 11286.
88	"	—	(76) (77) (78) W. 18, 21, 17. H. 35, 4, 4.	
			HALF-ANNA.	
			COPPER	
89	"	12]76 A.H. Yr. 97	عالم آباد ۷۱ آباد باد شا غاز ک سکه مبار lotus bud on left. W. 135. H. 8.	مالوس میمنت سکه ۱۰ (bull to left reclining and facing right) جلوس غرب ملهانگر Pl. XXIII. 6.
90	"	[127]8 A.H.	As on No. 89, but [---] (90) (91) W. 194, 195. H. 8, 8.	As on No. 89, but no date.
92	"	1286 A.H.	1287 (92) (93) W. 250, 258. H. 87, 83.	Pl. XXIV. 3.

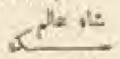
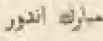
	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b>	<b>Æ</b>				
	94	Mulhār-nagar	1285 A. H.	As on No. 89, but 1792  W. 257. S. 85.	As on No. 89, but no date.
	95	"	128— A. H.	1794 [-]  W. 254. S. 78.	"  21031.
	96	"	—	no date.	"
	97 98	"	—	(96) (97) (98) W. 264, 262, 261. S. 81, 82, 82.	
<b>SILVER</b>	<b>R</b>				
	99	"	1281 A. H. (= A. D. 1864)	Two swords crossed, underneath ۹۲۵۹ around श्री तकुबी राव होल्कर  W. 171. S. 75.	श्री रावमन्नायहका around  Pl. XXIII. 9. Indore Darbār; 19860.
	100	"	1788 Saka (= A. D. 1866)	As on No. 99.  W. 154. S. 92.	As on No. 99.  Indore Darbār; 21022.
	101	"	1296 A. H. 1941 A. (I) (= A. D. 1879)	شاه عالم 1711 بادشاه غاز سکه مبارک  W. 173. S. 82.	سورد and scepter crossed, in the field:— मह... व १०४१ around श्रीमन्महाराज  Pl. XXIV. 2. Indore Darbār; 19860.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				
Al 102	Mulbār-nagar	1780 śaka (= A. D. 1658)	In centre of wreath composed of six leaves and six flowers <b>मुद्रा</b> with legend around: <b>होन्नर [-] तुकोराजि :</b> <b>१ T १ १७८०</b> W. 171. S. -95.	Surface centre; legend around: <b>श्री शंकरानुवर्धहन्ता जयति</b> below, flower. <b>PL XXIII. 7.</b> Indore Darbār.
103	"	1823 samvat 1788 śaka (= A. D. 1866)	In centre of wreath <b>मुद्रा</b> around, <b>होन्नर श्री तुकोजीद्रव्य</b> <b>जयति संवत् १८२३'</b> W. 173. S. -95.	In centre, Surface with rays; around, <b>श्री वावमज्जावर्धहन्ता</b> <b>प्रसादत शक्ति १७८८</b> <b>PL XXIII. 11.</b>
104	"	samvat 1934 1237 A. H.	In centre, <b>मुद्रा</b> around, <b>प्रसिद्धराभीय</b> <b>तुकोजी होन्नकर सन १२८७</b> W. 172. S. -80.	In centre, Surface; above sword and lance crossed and mingled among two sprays. Legend around, <b>श्री महाराजश्री यमज्जारिखुषा</b> <b>हन्ता संवत् १८३४</b> <b>PL XXIV. 1.</b> 19865.

## SIVAJI RAO

A. D. 1886-1903.

## RUPYA

105	Indore	194-	In two branches tied forming wreath, and outer dotted circle,   W. 172. S. -81.	In circle of dots, a Surface as centre and around, <b>महाराज शिवाजी</b> <b>राव[होन्नकर ?] १९४-</b>
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	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	At				
	106	Indore	Samvat 1952	As on No. 105. W. 173. S. -94.	As on No. 105, but १९५२  Pl. XXIV, 4. 21020.
	107	"	1953	" W. 172. S. -97.	" १९५३ Indore Darbār; 19861.
	108	"	1954	" W. 172. S. -79.	" १९५४
	109	"	—	" W. 87. S. -65.	"
	110	"	194—	" W. 21. S. -41.	" 21023.
	111 112	"	1956	Bust of the Holkar; around, श्रीमन्. शिवाजीराव महाराज. होलकर. रंदूर beneath bust, १९५६ W. 173. S. 1-16.	Coat of arms consisting of sword and lance crossed in centre on a black-ground of shrubs, &c., with horse on left and bull on right both rampant, sunface and um- brella above, motto on label below महोभिषो जय्वा श्रीः कर्तुः प्रारब्धः[.] value to left and right, एव रूपया in exergue, INDORE Pl. XXIV, 5. (111) 21027.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-ANNA.				
COPPER				
Æ 113	Indore	1943 s.	Bull reclining l.; around, श्रीमंत महाराज होलकर under bull, १९४३  W. 201. S. 1-26.	एक आर्धा आन इंदोर
114	"	"	Bull reclining l. Around श्रीमंत. महाराज शिवाजी राव. होलकर. सरकार इंदोर below, M. 265.  W. 192. S. 1-25.	Elaborate floral border; in centre, अर्धा आना सं १९४३
115 116	"	1945 s.	As on No. 114. (115) (116) W. 189, 201. S. 1-25, 1-26.	आर्धा आना सं १९४५  PL. XXIV. 7
117	"	1956 s.	"  W. 188. S. 1-26.	इंदोर आर्धा आना स. १९५६
QUARTER-ANNA.				
118	"	1943 s.	As on No. 114. M. 265.  W. 97. S. 1-02.	पाव आना सं १९४३  PL. XXIV. 8.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 119	Indore	1944 s.	As on No. 114. M. 265.  W. 93. S. 1-03.	As No. 114, but १०४४
	120	"	1945 s.	As on No. 114. M. 265.	As on No. 114, but १०४५
	121			(121) (122) (123) W. 103, 94, 99. S. 1-03, 10-2, 1-02.	
	122				
				ONE PAISA.	
	123	"	1944 s.	As on No. 114. M. 265.  W. 49. S. -54.	धनिका पेसा. सं १०४४

## JAORĀ

Capital, Jaorā (23° 37' N., 75° 8' E.).

This state was founded by Nawāb Ghafūr Khān who was in possession of the territory when Mālwa was divided after the battle of Mehidpur in 1818, the possession of Jaorā being confirmed to the Nawāb by the British Government.

Ruler.	Number of coins in collection.				
	A. D.	A	B	Æ	Total
Muhammad Ismā'il	1895	—	—	4	4

The date at which this mint began operations is unknown, but it was probably not before the reign of Muhammad Ismā'il, and it is unlikely that any other coins than those of copper have been struck there. There is an earlier paisa of Jaorā in the British Museum, which has a flag and chakra (or wheel) on one side with the legend ضرب سرکار = struck by the Sarkār, and نواب جاوړا سنه ۱۲۹۵ = Nawāb of Jaorā year 1295 (= A. D. 1878) on the other.

The copper coins of a later date are in two sizes, and bear inscriptions in three languages, viz. English, Persian, and Hindi.

Metal No.	Mini	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MUHAMMAD ISMĀ'IL</b> A. D. 1865-1895. <b>TWO PAISA.</b></p>				
<b>Æ 1</b>	Jagṛ	1893 A. D. 1950 s. 1310 A. H.	In centre of double circle, ۱۳۱۰ سنة a flag. دو پيسہ Around margin with dotted edge and ornamental sprays. <b>सरकार जागरा. १९५०</b> W. 299. S. 1-25.	<b>COPPER</b> In centre of double circle, کار جاگرہ سرب Around margin with dotted edge. H.M. THE NAWAB OF JAGRA, 1895.  Pl. XXIV. S.
<b>2</b>	"	"	As on No. 1, but	As on No. 1.
<b>3</b>	"	"	۱۳۱۱ W. 89. S. 1-02.	
<b>4</b>	"	1894 A. D. 1311 A. H. 1931 s.	" ۱۳۱۱ and ۱۹۳۱ W. 109. S. 1-03.	but 1894

# ORCHHĀ

Capital, Tehrī (Tikamgarh) (24° 44' 30" N., 78° 52' 50" E.).

The Mahārāja of Orchhā is the head of the family of the Bundelā chiefs ruling in Bundelkhand, of which Orchhā is the parent state.

The founder of the state was Rudra Pratāp. British supremacy was not established over the state until 1818.



COINS OF ORCHHA  
COINS OF ORCHHA

Ruler.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
Vikramājīt Mahendra	A. D.	₹	₹	₹	Total
Vikramājīt Mahendra	1796	—	18	4	22
Dharam Pal	1817	—	4	—	4
Tej Singh	1834	—	2	—	2
					28

The mint was originally situated at Orchha, the old capital, but during the last century it was removed to its present site at Tehri, where it still exercises its prerogative of coining. The pieces in the collection bear the legends of Shāh 'Ālam, and are known as 'Gaja shāhi' on account of the Gaja or mace which is the symbol in the mint. The legends are the usual couplet of Shāh 'Ālam.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p>VIKRAMAJIT MAHENDRA A. D. 1796-1817. GAJA SHĀHI RUPYA.</p>				
<p>SILVER SILVER</p> <p>₹ 1 2</p>	Orchha	1211 A. H. Yr. 39	<p>محمد شاه عالم [داد]</p> <p>جامی دین قرآن</p> <p>صاحب ۱۲۱۱</p> <p>سکه زد ز نائید</p> <p>(1) (2) W. 167, 169. S. -8, -75.</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میت</p> <p>سکه ۳۱ چونس</p> <p>عرب</p> <p>اور</p> <p>PL. XXIV. 9. Gork. U. P. (1) 22124.</p>
3	"	1213 A. H. Yr. 41	<p>1213</p> <p>W. 170. S. -85.</p>	<p>ش</p> <p>Jhānsi; 22101.</p>
4	"	1214 A. H. Yr. 42	<p>but 1214</p> <p>W. 169. S. -75.</p>	<p>but</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 5	Orchha	1216 A.H. Yr. 44	As on No. 1, but 1717  W. 169. S. -85.	As on No. 1, but #1  Jhansal; 22102.	SILVER
6 7	"	1218 A.H. Yr. 47	" 1718 = 1717A  (6) (7) W. 168, 168. S. -90, -82.	" #1  (6) Allpur; (7) Char- khart.	
EIGHT ANNAS.					
8	"	1211 A.H. Yr. 41	As on No. 1.  W. 84. S. -65.	As on No. 1, but #1  Allpur Jagir.	
9	"	— A.H. Yr. 4—	" "  W. 84. S. -6.	" #—  Datia.	
FOUR ANNAS.					
10 11	"	1211 A.H. Yr. 41	As on No. 1, but 1711  (10) (11) W. 41, 42. S. -55, -48.	As on No. 1, but #1	
12	"	— A.H. Yr. 41	no date.  W. 41. S. -52.	"	
13 14 15 16	"	1214 A.H. Yr. 4—	but 1714  (13) (14) (15) (16) W. 41, 42, 42, 41. S. -5, -5, -52, -49.	but #—	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				
A 17 18	Orchhā	— A. H. Yr. 4-	<b>TWO ANNAR</b>	
			As on No. 1. (17) (18) W. 21, 21. S. -42, -41.	As on No. 1, but —
<b>COPPER</b>				
E 19	"	1211 A. H. Yr. 40	As on No. 1, but 1711 W. 256. S. -8.	As on No. 12, but — Allpur.
20 21	"	1214 A. H. Yr. 4-	but " 1714 (20) (21) W. 257, 257. S. 1-0, -81.	but " —
22	"	— A. H. Yr.	no date. " 1714 W. 256. S. -8.	no date. — M. 183. Lugasi.
<b>DHARAM PĀL</b> A.D. 1817-1834.				
<b>SILVER</b>				
A 23	"	1232 A. H. Yr. 10 (Ak- bar II)	As on No. 1, but 1717 W. 169. S. -85.	As on No. 1, but —
24	"	1233 A. H. Yr. 11	" 1717 W. 169. S. -82.	" 1717 Jhāsi; 22103.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse		
25	Orchhā	1234 A. H. Yr. 1[2	As on No. 1, but 1777 W. 163. S. -82.	As on No. 1, but 1771 11215.	SILVER	
26	"	1235 1 A. H. Yr. 14	" 1778 1 W. 165. S. -9.	" 1778 Jhānsi; 22104.		
TEJ SINGH						
A. D. 1834-1841.						
GAJA SHĀHI RUPEE.						
27	"	1252 A. H. Yr. 32	As on No. 1, but 1787 W. 170. S. -79.	As on No. 1, but 1787 Jhānsi; 22105.		
28	"	1258 A. H. Yr. 38	" 1792 W. 170. S. -78.	" 1792 Jhānsi; 22106.		

## RATLAM

Capital, Ratlām (23° 21' N., 75° 7' E.).

The Raja of Ratlām is a Rāthor Rajput and a descendant of Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur. The state was founded by Ratan Singh in 1631.

Rulers.		Number of coins in collection.			
	A. D.	N	R	Æ	Total.
Ranjit Singh	1864	—	—	5	5
Sajjan Singh	1893	—	—	—	—
					5

Ratlām has never had a gold or silver currency of its own; the coinage struck by its mint consists entirely of copper.



COFFER  
COFFER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>RANJIT SINGH A. D. 1884-1893.</p> <p>PAISA</p>	
1	Ratlām	1938 s. (= A. D. 1871)	In circle रतनाम dagger.	In circle १९२८
2			(1) (2) (3) W. 140, 140, 139. S. 73, 73, 68.	
3				
4		1945 s. (= A. D. 1888)	Hanuman l. Lotus above, no date; spray on each side.	एक पैसा
5			Below, रतनाम (4) (5) W. 88, 90. S. 94, 93.	१९४५ lotus border. PL. XXIV, 10.

## REWAH

Capital, Rewah (24° 31' 30" N., 81° 20' E.).

The Mahārāja of Rewah claims descent from the Solankhi clan of Rājputa. The state came under British protection in 1813.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		N	R	Æ	Total
Jai Singh Deo	1809	—	—	5	5
Vishvanath Singh	1835	—	—	2	2
Raghuraj Singh	1843	—	—	1	1
					—
					9

The Rewah mint has only struck copper.

The paiss of Jai Singh have for their inscription on the obverse 'Struck at Rewān', but there are two varieties of reverse. One has 'Samvat 1890', while the other has an emblem or mark like the Nāgarī numeral १ = 1.

The coins of Vishvanath have on the obverse 'Sika Riva; Jado

Vishvanath Singh' in Nagari; the legend on the reverse is a transliteration of श्री रामाधिकारी. In 1849 Raghu Singh struck the coins which bear the figure of a lion and couple his name on the obverse with that of the British agent for the province, 'Mr. Bushby', on the reverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>JAI SINGH DEO</p> <p>A.D. 1809-1835.</p> <p>PAISA.</p> <p>COPPER</p>	
E 1	Rewah	1890 A. (=A.D. 1833)	<p>پولوں</p> <p>عرب</p> <p>W. 105. S. 7.</p>	<p>189.</p> <p>سیت</p> <p>Pl. XXV. 1.</p>
2	"	—	(عرب رجا) (= رجا)	?
3			(2) (3) (4) (5)	
4			W. 195, 196, 193, 171,	
5			S. 75, 75, 8, 72.	
6			(6)	
			W. 135. S. 65.	Pl. XXV. 2.
			<p>VISHVANATH SINGH</p> <p>A.D. 1835-1843.</p> <p>DOUBLE PAISA.</p>	
7	"	"	<p>In lined circle;</p> <p>centre, सिद्धा</p> <p>रीवा</p> <p>around, अद्व विद्वान् सिंह</p> <p>W. 260. S. 95.</p>	<p>सूरे</p> <p>रामा</p> <p>देवका</p> <p>रे</p> <p>Pl. XXV. 3.</p>

COPPER	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	E	Rewah	—	As on No. 1. W. 120. S. 75.	As on No. 1.
				RAGHURĀJ SINGH A.D. 1843-1880 Patna	
	9	-	1806 ± (= A.D. 1849)	Lion to left. Around the margin, راجہ راجہ ... ضرب راجہ	AGENT Sushy Sahas
				W. 122. S. 75.	Pl. XXV. 4.

## SAILĀNA

Capital, Sailāna (25° 30' 30" N., 75° 0' 45" E.).

The Rājā of Sailāna is a Rājput of the Rāthōr clan, and a descendant of Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur. His ancestor Ratan Singh obtained from the Emperor Shāh Jahān in 1631 the state of Ratlām, which then included the two modern states of Sailāna and Sitāmau. In 1709 on the death of Keshri Singh of Ratlām, his eldest son Man Singh succeeded him as Rājā of Ratlām, while his younger son Jai Singh became Rājā of Sailāna.

## Rulers.

## Number of coins in collection.

	A. D.	N	R	E	Total
Duls Singh	1850	—	—	2	2
Jaewant Singh	1895	—	—	—	—
				—	—
				2	2

Copper coins only have been struck by the Sailāna mint.

The specimen (Pl. XXV. 5) in the collection, although uninscribed, is recognized as having been issued at Sailāna, and was sent as such to the Museum by the Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General of Central India. No. 2 may be of the same mint, but has letters that form part of some legend at present unread. Quarter



annas of Imperial type were struck for Sailāna at the Calcutta mint in 1903, and again in 1912 which exhibit the portraits of Edward VII and George V respectively. The reverses of both bear the name of the state, value, and date in English with **सैलाना राज** = 'Sailāna Rāj' below.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			PAISA.		
E 1	Sailāna	1931 s.	In double circle with oblique strokes between <b>१९३१</b> A sword with point to right. M. 280. W. 154. E. 75.	A trident.   <b>PL. XXV. 5.</b> Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.	<b>COPPER</b>
2	"	"	"  W. 78. E. 68.	"	

## SITĀMAU

Capital, Sitāmau (24° N., 75° 23' E.).

Sitāmau originally formed part of Ratlām, but on the death of Rām Singh in 1660 the territory was given to his second son Kesho Dās. The rulers are Rajputs of the Rāthor clan.

Ruler.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		A	R	E	Total.
Rāj Singh	1820	—	—	1	1

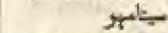
Copper paisa are the only coins that are known to have been struck at this mint.

The piece in the collection (Pl. XXV. 5) is of an early type, has not



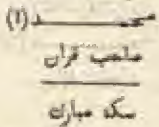

legible marginal legends, but the mint 'Sītāmahu' in the centre is clear.

A piece of later type is also known with सीतामह = 'Sītāman' above an ornament composed of seven dots with a sword below on the obverse, and bearing a trisul on the reverse and marginal legend समवत् १८४ - 'Samvat 184-'.  
 184

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b>				<b>PAISA.</b>
A 1	Sītāmau	—	In centre,  margin illegible. M. 47. W. 132. M. 30.	In centre, a trisul; legend illegible. M. 279. Pl. XXV. 6. Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.

## SEONDHĀ

Seorhā (*Seora*) or Seondha is a town in Datiā State at which the following coins were struck at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The exact reading of the mint-name on the coin is doubtful, but there seems no reason to doubt the attribution given on local authority by Hoernle in *J.A.S.B.*, 1897, p. 265.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>				
A 1	Seorhā	— A.H. Yr. 153	اکبر شاه بادشاہ  Cannon 1. above M. W. 163. M. 85.	سیوہی  Pl. XXVI. 3. I.M. 20466

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER COPPER
<i>Æ</i> 2	Seorhāḥ	— A. H. Yr. 2	As on No. 1. W. 205. E. 78.	As on No. 1, but Pl. XXVI. 4. A.S.R.	
3 4 5 6 7	"	"	(3) (4) (5) (6) W. 208, 208, 211, 203, E. 85, 85, 75, 75, (7) W. 201. E. 79.	but no date. (3-6) A.S.R.; (7) Alipur Jagir.	

## JHĀNSI

Mint, Balwantnagar (= Jhānsi) (25° 25' N., 78° 35' E.).

Jhānsi with its capital of the same name, locally known as Balwantnagar, the name that appears on the coins, issued coins in name of Shāh 'Ālam II. It was brought under Marāṭhā rule in 1766 and remained under the Peshwā till 1817, when the British acquired sovereign rights, while recognizing the hereditary title of the Marāṭhā governor. The mint was abolished in 1826 (Prinsep, ii, p. 56). The rupees are locally known as *nānāshāhī*. The pieces in this Catalogue may be attributed to the following Peshwā rulers:

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			Total.
		₹	₤	₤	
Madhu Rāo Peshwa . . .	1761-72	3	—	—	3
Madhu Rāo Narayan . . .	1774-95	6	—	—	6
Seo Rāo Bhāu (Viceroy) . .	1795-1804	3	4	—	7
					16

## SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1	Balwant-nagar	(117)4 3	Portions of Shāh 'Ālam II; complet. [---]r 3 in centre  W. 168. S. -82.	مانوس میسنت س سند چلوس سرب بلونت نکر  Pl. XXV. 9.
2	"	—	As on No. 1, but 9r  W. 168. S. -8.	As on No. 1.
3	"	—	"  W. 168. S. -8.	" From Charkhari.
4	"	11(92) 20	" [---]tr  W. 173. S. -8.	" r.  22107.
5	"	(11)98 23	" [---]tr  W. 171. S. -9.	" rr  Charkhari.
6	"	— 7A	no date.  W. 170. S. -9.	" 7A

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<b>A</b> 7	Balwant-nagar	--- 8	As on No. 1, but [---]A  W. 169. S. 75.	As on No. 1, but r-	<b>SILVER</b>
8	"	(12)21 48	[---] <sup>11</sup> rt  W. 165. S. 8.	" rA  Alipār Jagir.	
9	"	—	[---] <sup>10</sup> rt 11911  W. 169. S. 7.	" —  Pl. XXV. 10.	7
10-11	"	— 5-	no date. "  (10) (11) W. 166, 166. S. 8, 8.	" s-  From Sarila.	
12	"	--- 1 52	"  W. 168. S. 8.	" or  22123	
<b>A</b> 13	"	— 5-	"  W. 260. S. 8.	" s-  A.S.R.	<b>COPPER</b>
14	"	—	"  W. 258. S. 75.	no date. "  Pl. XXV. 11.	



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>COPPER</b>	15	Balwant- nagar	As on No. 1. W. 258. S. 25.	As on No. 1.
10	"	—	W. 253. S. 8.	"

## MISCELLANEOUS MARĀTHĀ MINTS

Under this head may be classed a group of Marāthā mints which issued coins, mainly rupees, at the end of the eighteenth century, pieces closely connected in style and by the common possession of the symbols ♡ and ✱ (whence the name *Balaahāhl*). These mints are: Jalaun, Kalpi, Kunch, Garhā Mandla (Balalnagar Garhā) and Ravash-nagar Sāgor [cf. also Srinagar, pp. 288, 290].

## JALAUN

Prinsep (ii, p. 30) mentions Srinagar in addition to Jalaun the capital as a mint of Jalaun, and there is a close resemblance between their issues. Some of the coins below may really be of Srinagar and vice versa. At the period of issue of the coins it was a Marāthā state; in the early nineteenth century portions of it passed to British Bundelkhand. The mints of Kalpi and Kunch may be included under Jalaun state.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 1	Jalaun  — 17	<p>JALAUN In name of <u>Shāh 'Ālam II.</u> BALASHĀHĪ RUPYĀ.</p>	<p>مانوس میںیت ✱ ۱۰ سند جانیس</p>
			<p>... محمد شاه عالم ... ✱ ... جانی ♡ دیں ... W. 166. S. 7.</p>	<p>From Sarila.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2	—	— Yr. 17	As on No. 1 W. 166. S. 79.	As on No. 1. 12451. From Datia.
3	—	"	" W. 165. S. 7.	"
4	—	"	" W. 166. S. 7.	"
5	—	"	" W. 168. S. 75.	"
6	—	"	" W. 186. S. 7.	"
7	—	"	" W. 169. S. 7.	"
8	—	"	" W. 169. S. 8.	"
9	—	Yr. 55	" W. 163. S. 75.	" سید جلوس PL XXVI. 1 A B

SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	A 10	—	— Yr. 55	As on No. 1. W. 168. S. .75.	As on No. 1, but 88 From Charkhari.
	11	—	"	" W. 169. S. .7.	"
	12	—	"	" W. 169. S. .75.	"
	13	—	"	" S W. 168. S. .75.	" Pl. XXV. 3.
<b>COPPER</b>	E 14	—	—	As on No. 1. W. 218. S. .8.	PAISA. " A.S.B.
<b>SILVER</b>	A 1	—	— Yr. 28	KUNCH In name of Shāh 'Ālam II. RUPY. الله محمد حامي الدين شاه عالم [...]	مانوس مہنت ۶۸ سنہ چلوں [...] From Charkhari.

<sup>1</sup> The above two coins were sent to the Museum by the Agency at Charkhari as specimens of the local currency known as tāmshāhī.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 2	Kunch	— Yr. 31	As on No. 1.  W. 170. S. 85.	As on No. 1, but contains mint کونج  PL XXV. 7. From Charkhari.

SILVER

## MANDLĀ

Mint, Mandlā Bālānagar Gadhā (22° 36' N., 80° 23' E.).

Mandlā, on the coins Bālānagar-Gadhā, is the capital of Mandlā district. The last Gond-Rājput king was deposed by the Marāthās in 1781, and the district was under the control of the Peshwās till 1818 when it was taken by the British. The coins here described belong to the Marāthā period. According to Prinsep (*Useful Tables*, p. 29) 'Garrah Mandlā' mint was the Peshwā's mint for Sagar from 1779 until the latter mint was opened in 1824 and 'coined about seventeen lakhs of Bālāshāhi rupees per annum'. The dates on the coins, however, show that the mints were working concurrently.


Number of coins in the collection.

Ruler.  
In name of Shāh 'Ālam II

As  
6

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1	Bālānagar Gadhā	— Yr. 28	<p>BALASHAHĪ RUPEE.</p> <p>آلہ محمد شاہ عالم سیدہ سایہ فضل حلی دین زد بر هفت کشور W. 171. S. 8.</p>	<p>SILVER</p> <p>مالوس میمنت سنہ ۷۸ جلوس عرب بالانگر گدھا PL XXV. 12. 22176. A &amp; 2</p>



	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	A				
	2	Bālā- nagar Gadha	1202 A. H. Yr. 30	As on No. 1, but ir. r.  W. 170. S. -8.	As on No. 1, but r.   2217
	3	"	"	"  W. 178. S. -8.	"   1147
	4	"	1202 A. H. Yr. 31	"  W. 171. S. -75.	" r.  2217
	5	"	1207 A. H. Yr. 33	"  W. 170. S. -8.	" r.  PL. XXV. B 1857
	6	"	— Yr. 36	"  W. 171. S. -8.	" r.  1957

## SAUGOR (SĀGAR)

Ravashnagar Sagar (23° 51' N., 78° 45' E.).

Saugor (Sāgar) is the principal town in the Saugor district which was conquered by the Marāṭhā Peshwā in 1735, whose lieutenant Govind Rao did much for the development of the city. The latter's descendants held it till it was ceded to the British in 1818. Princep's reference to this and the Mandla mint is not very clear:—The Sāgar mint was set up in 1779 by the Peshwā's officer at Garrah Mandla and coined about seventeen lakhs of Bālāsāhi rupees per annum. Its operation continued under Mr. Maddock who, to counteract the forgery gang on at Garrah, inserted the word "Sagar" in small

English characters on the die. The new Sāgar mint erected in 1824 is now rapidly removing all the old coins from circulation (*Useful Tables*, p. 29, cf. p. 28).'

Hunter also tells us that the mint continued under British rule. 'In 1820 a large building was erected (in Sāgar) for a mint where 400 men were employed in coining; but after some ten or twelve years the business was transferred to Calcutta' (*I. G.*, 1887, xii, p. 109).

Number of coins in the collection.

Ruler.	₹	₹	Total.
In name of Shāh 'Alam II	18	2	20
			20
			<u>20</u>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
RAVASHNAGAR SĀGAR				
₹ 1	Ravash-nagar Sāgar	— Yr. 25	<p> الہ محمد عالم بادشاہ  سایہ وصل حامی دین  زد بر وقت کشور  W. 171.  S. 85. </p>	<p> مالوس  میمنت  سنہ ۲۵ جلوس  روشن نگر سالور  Pl. XXV. 14.  22170. </p>
2	"	1109 A. H. Yr. 26	<p> As on No. 1, but  W. 171.  S. 85. </p>	<p> 22171. </p>
3	"	— Yr. 27	<p> no date.  W. 171.  S. 85. </p>	<p> 22172. </p>

SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	At 4	Ravash- nagar Saugor	— Yr. 28	As on No. 1, but no date. <b>W.</b> 171. <b>S.</b> -8.	As on No. 1. 7A. 22173.
	5-8	"	— Yr. 29	" (5) (6) <b>W.</b> 171, 171. <b>S.</b> -8, -8.	" 7A (5) From Saugor; (6) 19568.
	7-9	"	— Yr. 31	" (7) (8) (9) <b>W.</b> 171, 170, 170. <b>S.</b> -8, -8, -8.	" 7C (7) From Saugor; (8) 22178; (9) 19569.
	10-11	"	— Yr. 32	" (10) (11) <b>W.</b> 170, 170. <b>S.</b> -8, -8.	" 7D (10) 19510; (11) 22093.
	12	"	1207 A.H. Yr. 34	" 171.2 <b>W.</b> 171. <b>S.</b> -8.	" 7E 19571.
	13	"	— Yr. 40	no date. " <b>W.</b> 169. <b>S.</b> -8.	" 7F 21007.
	14	"	122— A.H. Yr. 45	" 171.2 <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> -8.	" 7G 21005.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
A 15	Ravash-nagar Sāgar	— Yr. 45	As on No. 14, but no date.  W. 170. S. .8.	" rθ	<b>SILVER</b>  12474.
16	"	— Yr. 47	" W. 169. S. .6	" rθ	21424.
17	"	— Yr. 52	" W. 168. S. .8.	" θr	21423.
18	"	— Yr. 55	" W. 171. S. .8.	" θθ	
Æ 19	"	— Yr. 37	" W. 255. S. .85.	" rθ	<b>COPPER</b>
20	"	—	عالم باد شاه خامی دین W. 227. S. .1.	مانوس چلوس .....	Pl. XXVI. 2. From Alipur.



## MISCELLANEOUS AND UNATTRIBUTED

Nos. 1, 2, 3, are probably the *Śrī śikṭa* rupees of Poona (Prinsep, *U.T.*, p. 58). No. 4 bearing the mint-name Dilshādābād is attributed by Mr. Viccajee in his valuable monograph: 'Notes on the Hand-Minting of coins of India' to Gopalpett and Latur, the Marāṭhā syllables श्री and ल being the initials of these two places. Nos. 5-9 are of Chandor and, according to Prinsep (*ii*, p. 58), were current in the Northern Konkan. No. 10 is quite uncertain. It appears to be a rare mint; a specimen in the British Museum suggests that the mint-name has the prefix بلسا. Nos. 11-14, 15, 16, 20, and 21-3 are equally uncertain. Nos. 24-7 are 'Chandoli' rupees, according to Prinsep, and were current in Gwalior. The mint-names seem to begin with ل on such specimens as have traces of it. Nos. 28-9 are according to Prinsep's notes on his coins in the British Museum 'Chalan (i.e. current) in the Doab'. The mint looks like کروان or کروال but has not been identified.

In conclusion we have a number of uncertain copper of which it should be possible to identify No. 30 accurately. The others suggest Ujjain or some Gwalior mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>SILVER</b>	At (Poona)	—	RUPEE.	
			شاه عالم	مانوس
			باد شاه غاز	ميمنت
				جوس श्री
			(1) (2) (3) W. 174, 172, 171. S. -8, -8, -85.	PL. XXVI. 8. (1) I.M.C. 20732; (2) 22149.
4	Dilshād- ābād	1186 and 1187 A.H.	श्री शاه غاز شاه 1187 مبارك	ميمنت 1187 دل شاه [ ]
			W. 171. S. -73.	M. 344. PL. XXVI. 12. 20729.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 5	Chandor	—	<p>شاه</p> <p>باد شاه</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سکه مبار</p> <p>W. 172. S. -88.</p>	<p><b>SILVER</b></p> <p>↓</p> <p>چاوس نم</p> <p>ب</p> <p>حاندر</p> <p>Pl. XXVI. 10. 21532.</p>
6 7 8 9	"	— Yr. 17	<p>As on No. 5.</p> <p>(6) (7) (8) (9)</p> <p>W. 164, 169, 173, 172. S. -8, -72, -8, -8.</p>	<p>As on No. 5, but iv</p>
10	—	1206 A.H. Yr. 35	<p>شاه عا ۱۲۰۶ الم</p> <p>باد شاه غاز</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سکه مبار</p> <p>W. 173. S. -78.</p>	<p>Uncertain.</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>Pl. XXVI. 9. L.M. 11189.</p>
11 12 13 14	—	—	<p>بالمط إلى محمد</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>باد شاه زمان</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>W. 170, 170, 169, 169. S. -87, -84, -8, -70.</p>	<p>Usual reverse formula. ‡ and a large 5 in centre.</p> <p>Pl. XXVI. 7. (12) 11216; (13) 11218; (14) 20590.</p>
15	—	— Yr. 27	<p>شاه</p> <p>باد شاه غاز</p> <p>ک</p> <p>شا</p> <p>W. 168. S. -77.</p>	<p>Usual reverse formula.</p> <p>Pl. XXVI. 11.</p>

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	16	—	—	—	—
	17	—	Yr. 12	عالم یاد شاه	As on No. 15, but
	18	—	—	—	سکه ۱۲ *
	19	—	—	Sword above یاد.	—
	20	—	—	(16) (17) (18) (19) W. 169, 168, 168, 168, S. -75, -75, -74, -76, (20) W. 168. S. -77.	PL XXV. 15.
	21	—	Yr. 7	شاه عالم یاد شاه سکه *	سکه *
		—	—	W. 170. S. -73.	PL XXVI. 8. 11165.
	22	—	Yr. 10	— W. 169. S. -74.	سکه ۱۰
	23	—	Yr. 14	— W. 170. S. -74.	سکه ۱۴
	24	—	—	شاه عالم	مالوس
	25	—	—	یاد غازی	میمنت
	26	—	—	سکه	مالوس
	27	—	—	مبارک	سکه *
		—	—	(24) (25) (26) (27) W. 171, 169, 171, 169, S. -70, -7, -7, -68.	PL XXVI. 13. (24) 20990.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 28 29	—	—	Similar to No. 24.  (28) (29) W. 169, 168. S. .77, .72.	<b>SILVER</b>  Usual formula; no date.  Pl. XXVI. 14. (28) 20984.
Æ 30	—	1241 A.H.	PAISA.  یای (۱) عرب (۱) چکنه (۱۲۶۱)  W. 184. S. .7.	<b>COPPER</b>  Blank.  Pl. XXVI. 15. A.S.B.
31 32 33	—	—	PAISA (square shape).  Traces of legend.  (31) (32) W. 236, 236 S. .78 x .75, .75 x .75,  (33) W. 241. S. .8 x .75.	Large trident and traces of legend.      Pl. XXVI. 5. (31-3) A.S.B.
34	—	—	PAISA.  Traces of legend.  W. 199. S. .78 x .78.	Traces of legend.   A.S.B.
35	—	—	As on No. 34.  W. 213. S. .8 x .75.	As on No. 34.   A.S.B.





## INDEX I. GEOGRAPHICAL

### A.

- Ajmir, 214.  
 Akhtaragar, 52-58.  
 Alwar, 215-217.  
 Arcot, 131, 133-138, 141-145.  
 Awadh :  
     Mulh, 43-58.  
     Sela, 6, 22-24, 27-43.

### B.

- Baitu-s-saltanat, *see* Lakhnau.  
 Bajranggarh, 312-314.  
 Bālnagar Gadhā (Mandā), 351-352.  
 Balari, 70.  
 Balwantnagar (Jhānsi), 345-348.  
 Banāras (Muhammādābād), 15-21.  
 Bangalūr, 69, 108-110.  
 Bānswāra, 218.  
 Bareilly, 10 *note*.  
 Baroda, 159-174.  
 Bellary, *see* Balari.  
 Benares, *see* Banāras.  
 Be-nāgr, 70.  
 Bhartpur, 219-223.  
 Bhaunagar, 174-175.  
 Bhopāl, 280-287.  
 Bhoj, 184-189, 191, 192-196.  
 Bhūjnagar, 189-191.  
 Bhulcheri, 131, 139.  
 Bijāwar, 287-288.  
 Bikanir, 223-228.  
 Braj Indrapur, 220-223.  
 Bāndi, 228-232.

### C.

- Calicut, *see* Kalikat.  
 Cambay, *see* Khanbāyat.  
 Cannanore, 132, 148.

- Chandor, 356-357.  
 Chhatarpur, 290-293.  
 Chhota Udaipur, 176-177.  
 Chitaldrūg, *see* Farrukhyāb Hishār.  
 Cochin, 132, 147.  
 Cutch, *see* Kutch.

### D.

- Dārū-l-amārat, *see* Lakhnau.  
 Dārū-s-saltanat, *see* Lakhnau.  
 Datia, 293-296.  
 Daulatgarh, 280.  
 Dewās, 297-298.  
 Deogarh, 270.  
 Dhār, 299-300.  
 Dhārwar, *see* Khwarsheed-sawād.  
 Dholpur, 232-233.  
 Dilshādābād, 356.  
 Dindigul, *see* Khāliqābād.

### F.

- Faiz Hishār, 69, 110-113.  
 Farrukhi, 69, 113-116.  
 Farrukhyāb Hishār, 69, 113-114.  
 Feroke, *see* Farrukhi.

### G.

- Gadhā (Mandā), *see* Bālnagar.  
 Garha, *see* Gadhā.  
 Gohād, 233.  
 Gopalpett, *see* Dilshādābād.  
 Gurrankonda, *see* Zafarābād.  
 Gwalior, 300-311.

### H.

- Hale Honnūr, *see* Be-nāgr.

### I.

- Indore, 315-334.

## J.

Jainagar, 312-314.

Jaipur, 233-241.

Jaisalmir, 242-243.

Jalaun, 348-351.

Janjira, 177-178.

Jaora, 334-335.

Jhalawār, 243-246.

Jhānsi, 345-348.

Jodhpur, 246-253.

Junāgarh, 178-182.

## K.

Kacch, *see* Kutch.

Kalikāt, 69, 114-115.

Kalpi, 348.

Karauli, 253-257.

Khāliqābād, 70, 117-118.Khanbāyat, 175-176.Khayrābād-awāh, 69, 116-117.

Kishangarh, 259-260.

Kolhāpur, 182-184.

Kota, 261-262.

Kuchāwan, 257-259.

Kunch, 348, 351.

Kutch, 184-196.

## L.

Lakhnau, Baitu-i-sulṭanat, 41-58.

—— Dār-i-amārat, 28, 29, 31.

—— Dār-u-sulṭanat, 27, 30-31, 33, 34-40.

Latur, *see* Dilshādābād.Lucknow, *see* Lakhnau.

Lunāvāda, 196-197.

Lunāwūra, *see* Lunāvāda.

## M.

Mathapur (Sāwāi), 241-242.

Madras, 140-141.

Maha Indrapur, 221.

Mahe, 130, 138.

Mandla (Bālānagar Gadha), 351-352.

Marwār, *see* Jodhpur.

Mayti, 76.

Mewār, 263-268.

Muhammadābād, *see* Banāras.

Mulharnagar, 318-322, 324-331.

Mulk Awadh, 43-58.

Mysore, 61-129.

Mysore Mint, 119-121, 124-129; *see also* Nagarbār.

## N.

Nagar, 69, 103-107.

Nāgor, 248.

Narwar, 315.

Nawānagar, 197-202.

Nagarbār, 70, 118.

Nipāni, 208.

## O.

Orebbā, 335-339.

Oudh, *see* Awadh.

## P.

Pāli, 247, 251.

Partabgarh, 269-272.

Pāttan, 69, 86-102.

Pondicherry, *see* Bhulcheri.

Poona, 210, 356.

Porbandar, 204-206.

Pudukottai, 132, 148.

## R.

Rādhapur, 202-204.

Rājgarh, 216-218.

Ratlām, 339-340.

Ravashnagar Sagar, 352-356.

Rewah, 340-342.

## S.

Sagar, *see* Saugor, 352-355.

Sailāna, 341-343.

Salāmābād, 70.

Sālāra, 206-208.

Satyamangalam, *see* Salāmābād.

Saugor (Sagar), 352-355.

Sawāi Jaipur, 233-241.

——— Madhupur, 241-242.

Seondhā (Seorha), 344-348

Seringapatam, *see* Pattan.

Shāhjahānābād, 243 (for Jaisalmir).

Shāhpur, 268.

Sironj, 274-276.

Sitāmut, 243-244.

Srinagar (Bundelkhan<sup>d</sup>), 288-290,  
348.

Sūjat, 247.

Śaba Awadh, 6, 22-24, 27-43.

Surat, 210-211.

T.

Tellicherry, 132, 145.

Tonk, 272-277.

Travancore, 132, 146-147.

U.

Udaipur, *see* Mewār.

Ujjain, 302, 305-306, 308, 310.

W.

Wai, 209.

Z.

Zafarābād, 70, 118.



## INDEX II. RULERS

### A.

- Ahalyā Bai, 316, 318-321.  
 Ahmad Shāh, 133-134.  
 Akhoy Singh, 242-243.  
 'Ālam II, 135-139.  
 'Ālamgir II, 134-135, 141-145.  
 Āli Rāja, 132, 148.  
 Amjad 'Alī Shāh, 45-48.  
 Anand Rāo (Baroda), 159, 161.  
 Anand Rāo III (Dhār), 299-300.  
 Arjun Pāl, 253, 256.  
 Aṣafu-d-daula, 5, 6.

### B.

- Bahādur Khān I, 178-180.  
 Baija Bai, 300, 301, 306.  
 Balwant Singh, 219, 222.  
 Bhanwar Pāl, 218, 256-257.  
 Bhārmajī II, 184, 186.  
 Bhīm Singh, 263-265.  
 Bismilla, 202, 204.  
 Brijia Qadr, 9.

### C.

- Charles II, 140.  
 Chhatar Sal II, 261-262.  
 Compagnie des Indes, 130, 131, 133-139.

### D.

- Danlat Rāo, 300, 301, 303-306.  
 Desaiji I, 184, 186.  
 Desaiji II, 184, 187-189.  
 Dharan Pāl, 336, 338-339.  
 Dole Singh, 342-343.  
 Dūngar Singh, 223, 224, 227.

### E.

- East India Company, 130, 131, 140-145.  
 Edward VII, 343.

### G.

- Gaj Singh, 223-224.  
 Ganga Singh, 223, 224, 227-228.  
 Ganpat Rāo, 159, 162-163.  
 George V, 343.  
 Ghāziu-d-din Haider, 5, 7-8, 27-33.

### H.

- Haider 'Alī, 66, 86.  
 Hamīd Khān II, 178, 180.  
 Hari Rāo, 316, 324-325.

### I.

- Ibrāhīm Khān III, 178.

### J.

- J'a'afar 'Alī, 175-176.  
 Jagat Singh (Chhatarpur), 290.  
 Jagat Singh II (Jaipur), 236-7.  
 Jai Singh, 312-314.  
 Jai Singh Deo, 340-341.  
 Jankoji Rāo II, 300, 301, 306.  
 Jaswant Singh (Bhartpur), 21-223.  
 Jaswant Singh (Jodhpur), 24-253.  
 Jaswant Rāo, 316, 322-323.  
 Jayaji Rāo II, 300, 301, 308.

### K.

- Kaṭhiraṇa-Narain-Rāja, 65.  
 Keshi Singh, 257, 259.  
 Khande Rāo (Baroda), 155.  
 Khande Rāo (Indore), 316.  
 Khengārji III, 184, 194-.  
 Kirat Singh, 232-235.  
 Krishnaji II, 297-298.  
 Krishna Rāja Wodeyar, 7-129.  
 Kudsia Begam, 280.

L.

Lakshman Singh, 218.

M.

Madan Pal, 253, 255.

Mādhō Rāo, 300, 310-311.

Mādhō Singh, 235-236.

Mādhō Singh II, 240-241.

Madhu Rāo Narayan, 345-348.

Madhu Rāo Peshwa, 345-348.

Mahābat Khān II, 178, 180-182.

Mahādhañī Rāo, 301, 302-303.

Malhār Rāo (Baroda), 119, 165-167.

Malhār Rāo II (Indore), 323-324.

Man Singh, 246, 250.

Mānāk Pāl, 203, 254.

Mangal Singh, 217.

Martand Rāo, 316.

Mohan Singh, 237-238.

Motisinghji, 176-177.

Muhammad Shāh, 133.

Muhammad 'Alī Khān, 275-276.

Muhammad 'Alī Shāh, 9, 41-44.

Muhammad Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān, 273, 276-277.

Muhammad Ismā'īl, 334-335.

N.

Narayan Rāo, 298.

Nasīru-d-dīn Haidar, 8, 34-40.

P.

Prāgmajī II, 184, 189-194.

Pratāp Pāl, 253, 255.

Pratāp Singh, 236.

Prīthvī Singh (Jhalawār), 240-246.

Prīthvī Singh (Kishangarh), 200.

R.

Raghobir Singh, 229, 232.

Raghuraj Singh, 340, 342.

Raj Singh, 343-344.

Rām Singh (Bandi), 229, 230-232.

Rām Singh (Jaipur), 238-240.

Rama Varma, 146-147.

Randhir Singh, 219, 221.

Ranjit Singh (Jaisalmer), 242, 243.

Ranjit Singh (Rāikām), 339-340.

Ranmalji II, 197-199.

Rasāl Mahābat Khān III, 178, 182.

Ratan Singh (Bikanir), 224, 225-226.

Ratan Singh (Bijāwar), 287-288.

Rāyadhanji, 184, 185.

Rāyadhanji II, 184, 185.

S.

S'adat 'Alī, 5.

S'adat Khān, 5.

Safdar Jang, 5.

Salim Singh, 269-272.

Sardār Singh, 223, 224, 226-227.

Sayājī Rāo II, 152, 161-162.

Sayājī Rāo III, 159, 167-174.

Seo Rāo Bhāu, 345-348.

Shāh Juhān Begam, 263-287.

Sheodān Singh, 215-217.

Shojā'a-d-daula, 5.

Sikandar Begam, 280-281.

Sivājī Rāo, 316, 317, 331-334.

Sūraj Māl (Bhartpur), 219, 220.

Sūraj Māl (Kuchāwan), 252, 258.

Sūrat Singh, 223, 224, 225.

Swarūp Singh, 263, 265-268.

T.

Takht Singh, 246, 250-252.

Tej Singh, 335, 339.

Tipā Sultān, 67-75, 87-118.

Tukojī Rāo I, 316, 321-322.

Tukojī Rāo II, 316, 325-331.

Tukojī Rāo III, 316.

U.

Udaya Singh, 269-272.

## V.

Vakhatsinghji (Bhaunagar), 174-175.  
 Vakhatsinghji II (Lunāvāda), 196-197.  
 Vibhāji II, 197, 199-202.  
 Vijaya Bahādur, 293-296.  
 Vijaya Singh, 246, 248-249.  
 Vikramājī Mahendra, 336-338.  
 Vikramāti, 205-206.  
 Vishvramth Singh, 340-341.

## W.

Wakhatsinghji, *see* Vakhatsinghji.  
 Wajid 'Alī Shāh, 8, 49-58.  
 Wazīr Muḥammad Khān, 273, 274.

## Z.

Zālim Singh, 244, 246.  
 Zorāwar, 202-204.



# INDEX III. MINTS 367

اجمیر 214.  
 اجمیر 302-303, 305-306,  
 308-310.  
 اختر نگر 52-58.  
 ارکات 135-138, 141-145.  
 الدور 323-331.  
 اوده (صوبہ) 22-24, 27-43.  
 اوده (ملک) 43-58.  
 اورچہ 336-339.  
 بالانکر گدھا 351-352.  
 برج اشرپور 220-221.  
 بروہہ 161-174.  
 بنارس 15-21.  
 بیکتم 224-228.  
 بلونت نگر 346-348.  
 بنگلور 108-110.  
 بولگا (I) 230.  
 بھاونگر 175.  
 بہرپور 222-223.  
 بھاجی 139.  
 بھوپال 281-287.  
 بھوج 187-189, 191-192.  
 بھوج نگر 189-191.  
 بیت السلطنت 41-51, 52-58.  
 پالی 252.  
 پالی ناروار 251.  
 پتلی 86-102.  
 لاجپور 145.  
 ٹونک 276-277.  
 جاور 336.  
 جودپور 248-251, 253.  
 جونسہ 170-182.

جہلاوار 244-246.  
 جیلپور 243.  
 چاندر 357.  
 چیتپور 291-293.  
 حائل آباد 117-118.  
 خیمایت 176.  
 خورشید سواد 116-117.  
 اجمیر see دار لکیر 214.  
 لکھنؤ see دار السلطنت 27-40.  
 اجمیر see دار الفتح.  
 دلشاد آباد 356.  
 دولت گڑھ 280.  
 دیوگرہ 370.  
 راج گڑھ 216-217.  
 راجمپور 203-204.  
 روش نگر - کور 353-355.  
 روان 341.  
 سرونیچ 274-276.  
 جی پور see سوی 211.  
 سورت 211.  
 ستانپور 344.  
 سیوہ 344-345.  
 شاہ جہان آباد 243, 269.  
 ظفر آباد 118.  
 فرخی 116-116.  
 فرحباب حصار 113-114.  
 فیض حصار 110-113.



- کچاون 259.  
 کچھ 191.  
 کروان 356.  
 کروی 254-257.  
 ککروت 114-115.  
 ککڑ 260.  
 کولج 351.  
 گولیار 303-305, 310-311.  
 گوحد 233.  
 ماروار 251.  
 محمدآباد see بنارس, 15-21.  
 مہہ اندریور 221-222.  
 مہی سور 119-121, 124-129.  
 نور 315.  
 نظربار 118.  
 نگر 103-108.

- رंदुर 332.  
 रंदोर 333-334.  
 रुक्क 195.  
 रुक्कमुज 191-193.  
 गवालीवर 311.  
 जयनगर 312-315.  
 जावरा 335.  
 धार 299-300.  
 नवानगर 200.  
 मुज 191-194.  
 रीवा 341.  
 रतलाम 340.  
 सलाम 343.  
 सीतमठ 344.  
 छारादेपौर 177.  
 छहरादेपौर 139.

# INDEX IV. ORNAMENTS AND SYMBOLS

- \* Bhartpur, 221-223; Uncertain, 358.  
 \* Bhartpur, 222.  
 \* Mewār, 265.  
 ✱ Dholpur, 233.  
 ✱ Jaipur, 235, 237.  
 ✱ Gwalior, 303-309.  
 ✱ Tonk, 274.  
 ✱ Tonk, 275.  
 ✱ Tonk, 276.  
 ✱ Srīnagar, 289; Jalaun, 348-350; Kunch, 350; Mandlā, 351.  
 ✱ Gwalior, 303-309.  
 ○ Mewār, 265.  
 ✱ Mewār, 265.  
 ✱ Jaipur, 235.  
 † Bhartpur, 220.  
 † Bhartpur, 220-224; Narwar, 315.  
 † Kuchāwan, 257-258.  
 † Bhopal, 281.  
 ✱ Jodhpur, 247, 251-252.  
 † Datia, 296.  
 † Dewās, 298.  
 † Dewās, 298.  
 † Seondhā, 344-345.  
 † Dholpur, 233.  
 † Gwalior, 307-309.  
 † Gwalior, 307-309.  
 † Alwar, 215.  
 † Dholpur, 233.  
 † Bikanir, 228.  
 † Jaipur, 237.  
 † Bhopal, 281.  
 † Bikanir, 224, 227-228.  
 † Bikanir, 224, 227.  
 † Datia, 294-296; Orcehā, 336-339.  
 † Gwalior, 307.  
 † Seondhā, 344-345.  
 † Sagar, 355.  
 † Bikanir, 225.  
 † Karauli, 255.  
 † Bikanir, 224, 226-227.  
 † Bikanir, 224, 226-227.  
 † Gwalior, 307-309.  
 † Jhālāwār, 244-246.  
 † Jaipur, 234-241.  
 † Jodhpur, 247, 251.  
 † Jodhpur, 252.  
 † Ajmir, 214.  
 † Karauli, 254.  
 † Karauli, 255.  
 † Karauli, 256-257.  
 † Kishangarh, 260.  
 † Alwar, 215.  
 † Būndi, 229-230; Kotah, 251-262.  
 † Madhopur, 241.  
 † Madhopur, 241.  
 † Tonk, 275.  
 † Mewār, 267.  
 † Indore, 320.  
 † Narwar, 315.  
 † Indore, 319.  
 † Kunch, 350; Mandlā, 351; Sagar, 315.  
 † Jalaun, 349; Mandlā, 351.  
 † Jodhpur, 247, 248-250.  
 † Jodhpur, 247, 250.

☞ Mewār, 264-265.

☞ Datiā, 294, no. 13.

☞ Datiā, 296.

☞ Datiā, 296.

☞ Datiā, 294.

☞ Gwalior, 307-309.

☞ Būndi, 229-230; Kotah, 261-262.

☞ Jhālāwār, 244-246.

☞ Alwār, 218.

☞ Jalaun, 348-349.

☞ Bhopal, 280-284.

☞ Srīnagar, 288-290; Jalaun, 348-350.

☞ Uncertain, 357.

☞ Chhatarpur, 291-293.

☞ Bijawār, 288; Chhatarpur, 291-293.

☞ Srīnagar, 290; Kunch, 350.

☞ Bikanīr, 224.

☞ Chander, 357.

☞ Indore, 318-331.

☞ Mewār, 265.

☞ Tonk, 274.

☞ Tonk, 276.

☞ Bikanīr, 224-227.

☞ Bikanīr, 224, 226-227.

☞ Dewās, 298.

☞ Sagar, 355.

☞ Dewās, 298; Indore, 320.

☞ Rewah, 341.

☞ Jalaun, 350.

☞ Dewās, 298.

☞ Jhānsi, 346-348.

☞ Jhānsi, 346-348.

☞ French E. I. C., 133-138.

☞ Jodhpur, 247.

# INDEX V. ISOLATED LETTERS

च 256.	म 255.
छा 161.	मा 252, 310.
क 247.	मा मा 165-167.
ख मा 163, 164.	मी 358.
ग 247, 251.	मु 247.
गड 179.	रा 247.
गो 202, 356.	का 247, 356.
ख 251.	सा 161.
ज countermark, 178.	सा मा 167, 173.
जा 250.	खी 214, 306, 356.
जी 202, 308-310.	ह 27-31.
जे 307.	ह 87-103, 117.
ट 247.	ह 247.
तु 252.	A, 24.
तुही 252.	P, 139.
वा 179, 247.	T, 145.
म 211, 256.	5, 146, 357.



## INDEX VI. TYPES

### A.

Arms of Indore 332.

— Gwalior, 311.

— Awadh, 27-36, 49-57.

Two fishes facing one another enclose date and support a kaṭār, surmounted by a crown. A tiger on either side, with head turned outwards, holding a pennant, as supporters, 27-36.

As above, but the two fish enclose a kaṭār instead of the regnal year. Crown instead of kaṭār above fish, and umbrella above crown, 37-40.

In centre one fish surmounted by numeral supporters, two women bareheaded, with hands supporting crown, 41-44.

A fish surmounted by a crown, surmounted by an umbrella—two curved swords enclosing the whole, 45-48.

Supporters, two mermaids holding clubs outwards and pendants inwards. Between staffs of pennants, a shield or boss in centre: above shield a crown surmounted by an umbrella: below, two swords and crossed clubs, 49-57.

### B.

Battle-axe, 85.

Brahadamba, *see* Pārvati.

Bull r., 81.

Bull l. before lingam, 329.

Bull l., 333.

### C.

C's, two interlinked.

Chāmundi dancing, 120-121.

Cobra with sceptre and trident, 311.

Cock, 139.

Conch-shell, 146, 147.

Crescent, *see* Trident.

### E.

Elephant to l., 80, 81, 92-102, 104-111, 113, 117-118, 121-123.

Elephant to r., 80, 86, 92-109, 112-118.

### F.

Fleur-de-lis, 139.

### G.

Ganeśa seated, 81.

Gōpuram of temple, 140.

### H.

Hanuman, 81.

Hoof, horse's, and scimitar, 171-174.

### K.

Kaṭār (dagger), 189-194, 231, 301.

Krishṇa, *see* Chāmundi.

### L.

Lakshmi seated, 81.

Lion to l., 124-129.

Lotus-flower, 197.

### M.

Madho Rāo II, bust of, 311.

### N.

Nārasiṃha avatar of Viṣṇu, 79.

### P.

Pārvati, 148 and Śiva, 86, 119.

Peacock to r., 82.

S.

Śaṅkhā, 146, 147.  
 Sayājī Rāo, bust of, 169.  
 Scales, 145.  
 Śivājī Rāo, bust of, 331-333.  
 Śiva and Pārvatī, 86, 119.  
 Sunface, 331.  
 Sunface with hands, 372.  
 Swords crossed, 330.

T.

Tiger r., 85.  
 Trident, 242.  
 Trident, crescent, and dagger, 189-194.

V.

Victoria, bust of, 217, 228, 298,  
 299.  
 Viṣṇu, 140, *see also* Nārasiṃha

# INDEX VII. DENOMINATIONS

'Abidi, 67.  
 Ahmadi, 67.  
 Akhtar, 68.  
 ANNA, ONE QUARTER, 228.  
 —  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 298, 299.  
 —  $\frac{1}{16}$ , 300.  
 Bahrām, 68.  
 Bakiri, 68.  
 Canteroy Fanam, 65.  
 Cash, 75-77, 101-129.  
 Dhingla, 185.  
 Dukdo, 182-200.  
 Double Fanam, 141.  
 Fanam, 141.  
 Faruki, 67.  
 Half Pagoda, 140.  
 Haidari, 67.  
 Imāmi, 67.  
 Ja'fari, 68.  
 Kaanthiraya, *see* Canteroy.  
 Kagimil, 68.  
 Khigri, 68.  
 Kori, 180-200.  
 Kutb, *see* Qutb.  
 Mudra, 331.  
 Mushtari, 68.  
 Quarter Pagoda, 140.  
 Qutb, 68.  
 Raka, 141.  
 Ruxek, 228.  
 Sadiki, 67.  
 Trambiya, 185, 192.  
 Two ANNAS, 141.  
 'Uthman, 68.  
 Zohrah), 68.

आधा आना 329, 333.  
 आधा आणा 333.  
 आधा रुपया 169.  
 एक रुपया 169, 332.

एक पै 173, 174.  
 एक पैसा 171, 340.  
 कोरी १ 200.  
 कोरी ४ 200.  
 कोरी पाँच 190, 194.  
 कोरी सदी 191, 194.  
 चार आणे 170.  
 चन दोकडा 191, 201.  
 चांबीयो 189, 192, 196.  
 दोकडो 182, 191.  
 दोन आणे 170.  
 दोन पैसे 171.  
 धनेका पैसा 334.  
 ने दोकडा 201.  
 पाव आना 311.  
 पाव आणा 311, 333.  
 मुद्रा 331.

احمدی 67.  
 احتر 68, 101-102, 112.  
 اعامی 67.  
 ایک آنہ 282, 285.  
 بہرام 69, 98-106.  
 بکری 67, 92.  
 باو آنہ 283, 284, 286, 289.  
 باو غون بہولی 140.  
 حیدری 67, 89-91, 117.  
 حقری 68.  
 خسری 68.  
 چہار آنہ 203.  
 دو آنہ 204.  
 دو پیسہ 335.  
 دو فلم 141.  
 زمرہ 68.  
 زہرا 68.

سدیلی 67.  
 عابدی 67, 91.  
 عثمانی 68, 92-93, 116.  
 عالمگیر 68.  
 فاروقی 67, 88.  
 قطب 68, 102.  
 مشری 68.  
 نیم انہ 282, 285, 286.  
 نیم ہون پہوہی 140.  
 حشت انہ 203.  
 انہ بی 285.  
 بی 182, 335.  
 بکروہی 203.  
 آواز بھ بھاکھ 140.  
 இரண்டி பணம் 141.

இரண்டி அணா 141.  
 கால் வராகல் 140.  
 பணம் 141.  
 మయిరణ కుయవక్తు 131-132.  
 " " గం 122.  
 " " వక్తు 123.  
 " ३ 123.  
 " ౩౫ 124.  
 " ౩౦ 125.  
 ఆరభావరహిత్ 140.  
 గాలవరహిత్ 140.  
 రెండు రూకలు 141.  
 రెండు అనాలు 141.  
 రూక 141.



## INDEX VIII. INSCRIPTIONS

रन्धपक्षस्थितो राजा चक्रवर्ती भुमइले तत्पसादाकृता मुद्रा लोकेक्षिते  
विराजते 322.

खड राव गायीकवाड सनाखासखल समशर बहादुर 165.

बदव विष्णवाय सिंह 341.

जामखी विमाजी 200, 201.

दोखि लंघन 386.

प्रानेन्दुराधीश तुकोजी होलकर 331.

बुन्दीश राम सिंह 231.

महाराजो श्री खंगारजी कड 195.

महाराजो श्री खंगारजी 195.

महाराज श्री खंगारजी 195.

महाराज श्री प्राशनमजी 189.

महाराजा गंगा सिंह बहादुर 228.

महाराजाधिराज जामखी विमाजी 201.

महाराज शिवाजी राव होलकर 331.

माहाराजाधिराज मिरजा महाराज श्री प्राशनमजी बहादुर 190, 191.

माहाराजाधिराज मिरजा महाराज श्री खंगारजी बहादुर कच्छमुज 191.

मिरजा महाराज श्री खंगारजी 196.

यह सिक पर काप माहाराज जय सिंह को 312.

रंगेशमल बुन्दीश राम सिंह 230.

लक्ष्मीकांतप दांभोजधरराज तचेतस योगवंतस विख्याता मुद्रेशा पृथिवीतले 322.

श्री कण्ठी रव 79.

श्री कृष्णराजा 119, 123.

श्री खंगारजी सवार बहादुर महाराजाधिराज मिरजा महाराज 194.

श्री गायकवाड बडोदे 172.

श्री जामजी 198-200.

श्री जाम विमाजी 200.

श्री तुकोजी राव होलकर 330.

श्री दीवान 179-182.

श्री देशमुखजी 187.

श्री माताजी 251-252.

श्री माधवराव शिंदे आलीबाबहादुर गणालियर 311.

श्री माधवराव मा. सिटः आलीबाबहादुर 311.

- श्री महाराज शिवमल्लारिक्खुवाहन्वा 331.  
 श्री राजा शिव वृक्षपति 208.  
 श्री राघवधन्वाजी 185.  
 श्री राघव परताप पद्म न पुत्र वल पद्मे के 312.  
 श्री रीयसकतिसत 272.  
 श्री सवाजीराव म. गायकवाड सेनाखासखल शमशेरवाहादुर 171.  
 श्री सोरठ सरकार 182.  
 श्री सवाजी राव म. गायकवाड 169.  
 श्री सावमल्लार्यहन्वा प्रसादत 331.  
 श्री सावमल्लार्यहन्वा 330.  
 श्री शंकरानुचर्यहन्वा वयति 331.  
 श्रीमत् शिवाजी राव महाराज होलकर इंदूर 332.  
 श्रीमत् महाराज होलकर 333.  
 श्रीमत् महाराज शिवाजी राव होलकर सरकार इंदोर 333.  
 होलकर द्रसुरवरातिकौतुक 331.  
 होलकर श्री तुकोजीद्रस्य वयति 331.

بر هر سکه شاهی زده ز لطف اله  
 شهر مرثیه شاه جهان سلیمان جاء 34-35

نیجود و کرم سکه زد در جهان  
 محمد علی باد شاه زمان 41-44

بزمان مبارک کوبین وکتوریا ملکه معظمه انگلستان و هندوستان 251-253

بعهد ملکه معظمه سلطنت رفیع الدرجه وکتوریا 274-275

بعهد ملکه معظمه سلطنت انگلستان وکتوریا 238

بهادر شاه باد شاه غازی 189

بهادر صولت جنگ نواب محمد ابراهیم علیخان 277

بهادر صولت جنگ نواب محمد علی خان وزیر ملکه الدوله 275

برهنی سکه بهادر 260

جناب ملکه معظمه ملکه کوبین وکتوریا

فرمان روی هند و انگلند 232

در جهان زد سکه شاهی بتائید اله

علی حق لمجد علی شاه زمن عالم باد 45-48

عهد ملکه معظمه سلطنت رفیع الدرجه وکتوریا 274

سکه زد بر سیم و زر از فضل تائید اله

ظا. حق واجد علی سلطان عالم بادشاه 49-58

- سکه زد بر سیم و زر از فضل حق ظل اله  
نایب مہدی نصیر الدین حیدر بادشاہ 35-40
- سکه زد بر سیم و زر از فضل رب ذو المنن  
غازی الدین حیدر عالی نسب شاہ زمن 27, 29-33
- سکه زد بر مفت کشور سایہ فضل اله  
حامی دین محمد شاہ عالم بادشاہ 1-24, 28, 76, 119, 135-138, 288, 289, 291-  
293, 294-296, 302-303, 315, 336-339,  
346-359.
- سکہ عالم گیر بادشاہ 143-145
- سکہ مبارک احمد شاہ بہادر بادشاہ غازی 133
- سکہ مبارک زد از فضل عزمان  
ریس ٹونکہ ابراہیم علیخان 273, 276
- سکہ مبارک شمشیر سینا خاص خیل 163-169
- سکہ مبارک شاہ لندن بادشاہ غازی 270-272
- سکہ مبارک شاہ جہان فلوس 175, 209-214, 220, 224, 229, 235-237, 248, 260,  
264, 264, 270, 318-322, 328-330.
- سکہ مبارک شاہ عالم بادشاہ غازی 214
- سکہ مبارک عالم گیر بادشاہ غازی 134-135, 235, 268-269
- سکہ مبارک عزیز الدین محمد عالم گیر بادشاہ غازی 141-143
- سکہ مبارک محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ غازی 161-164, 179-181, 261
- سکہ مبارک محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ غازی صاحب قرآن نانہ 221-222, 230, 233, 236,  
240-242, 254-255, 258, 260, 274, 280, 303-306, 344.
- سکہ مبارک محمد شاہ بادشاہ غازی 133, 243
- سکہ مبارک محمد شاہ بہادر بادشاہ غازی 238, 244
- سکہ مبارک کھنڈیراو کایکوار 165
- سکہ مبارک ملکہ معظمہ تخت نشین دار السلطنت انگلستان 216
- سکہ مبارک نواب جعفر علی خان بہادر 176
- سکہ مبارک ونڈریا ملکہ معظمہ فرمان انگلستان ربیع الدرجمہ 243
- سکہ نواب محبتخان بہادر 181-182
- فرانس کتہنی 139
- کشن راج ودیر 120
- محمد اکبر بادشاہ غازی 188



- محمد دین احمد در جهان روشن ز فتم حیدر است 73, 87, 89, 90-91, 117  
 محمد نمرتجنگ بہادر وزیر خان الملک الدولہ 274-275  
 محمد ہو السلطان الوحید العادل 73, 74  
 ملکہ معظمہ فرمان روی انگلستان 255  
 ملکہ معظمہ قبر ہند 204, 256-257  
 ملکہ معظمہ کوئین وکٹوریا 189-190, 193, 203  
 ملکہ معظمہ کوئین وکٹوریا انگلستان و ہندوستان 259  
 ملکہ معظمہ وکٹوریا بادشاہ انگلستان 244, 261  
 ملکہ معظمہ وکٹوریا سلطنت انگلستان و ہند  
 مہاراو راجہ سوامی منگل سنگہ بہادر 217  
 مہاراو مہاراجادھراج مہاراو راجہ سری سوامی شیودان سنگہ بہادر 218  
 مہاراجہ جسونت سنگہ جنگ بہادر مہاراو 222-223  
 مہاراجہ دھراج سری تخت سنگہ بہادر 251  
 مہاراجہ دھراج جسونت سنگہ بہادر 252  
 نواب بسم اللہ خان بہادر 204  
 نواب شاہجہان بیگم 285-286  
 نواب زوراور خان بہادر 303  
 وکٹوریا قبر ہند 194-195  
 ہو السلطان العادل 73, 87-92, 103, 117  
 ہو السلطان الوحید العادل 73

३३. 121-129.

महाराजा 121-129.

AGENT BUSHBY saheb 342.

DEWAR STATE J. N. 298.

DAMA PURMA 146.

free rama dho ka tee 341.

VICTORIA EMPRESS 217, 228, 298.



## APPENDIX A

### GLOSSARY

ابو	father of
ابو الفتح	father of victory
اراي	ornament
از	from, by
است	is
انگلستان	land of the English
انگلند	England
اورنگ	throne
بادشاه	king, emperor
ب	in, with
بر	on, upon, in
بر هفت کشور	in the seven climes
بزمان	in the time of
بجود	with magnificence
بهادر	valiant
بثايد اله	by the help of God
بيت	house, abode
بيت السلطنة	abode of the sultanaute
بيگم	lady, queen
پاو	quarter
پناه	protection, refuge
ناييد اله	help of God
نارنج	year, era
تخت	throne
تخت نشين	reigning
ثاني	second
حامی	defender
حامی دين	defender of the faith

حق	Just, a name of God
جنتاب	Majesty
جلوس	accession
جنگ	war
جود	munificence
جهان	world
خاص حیل	See سینا
خطه	district
چهار	four
دار	house, dwelling
دار الاماره	seat of government
دار الخير	seat of prosperity
دار الرياست	seat of the government
دار السلطنة	seat of the sultanate
دار الفتح	seat of victory
دار المشور	"
دين	faith
در	in
ذو المنن	Lord of bounty
رب	Lord
راو	Rao, king
الرحمن	the Merciful
رئيس	chief
رياست	government
رفيع الدرجة	exalted in rank
رواي	See فرمان
روشن	light
ز	by
زر	gold
زد	struck
زمان	age, time
سال	year
سايد	shadow, protection
سايد فعل الہ	shadow of divine favour

سکہ	coin
سکہ شاہی	royal coin
سکہ مبارک	auspicious coin
سلطان عالم	sultan of the world
سپہر	sphere, time
سیم	silver
سینا خاص	senā khāṣ khel : commander of horse
سواى	excellent, superior
سرکار	government
شاہ زمان	king of the age
شمشیر	sword
صاحب قرانی	lord of the fortunate conjunction of planets
مولہ جنگ	fury in battle
صوبہ	province
ظل الہ	shadow of God
ظل حق	shadow of the Just
عالی نسب	of exalted lineage
عالم	world
عالم پناہ	refuge of the world
العاذل	the just
علاقہ	dependency
علی راجا	king of the ocean
عہد	season, time
عسوی	Christian
غازی	fighter of infidels
فرمان	command
فرمان رواى	one whose commands are law, i. e. sovereign
فرانس	France
فرانک	Franks, i. e. English
فضل	favour
تیسر ہند	Empress (Emperor) of India
قدسى	pure, holy
گاکوار	Gaekwar
کرم	liberality

كشيني	Company
كوين	quern
كشو	region, clime
لطف الله	grace of God
لندن	London
ماليوس	associated
مرتبه	rank
المنان	the Bountiful
معظمه	honoured
الملك الدوله	lord of the kingdom
ملكه	queen
ميسمت	prosperity
المؤيد	strengthened
مولودى	natal
مهاراجه	mahārāja
مهاراجادهمراج	mahārājādhirāja
مهاراو	Maharao
نايب	deputy
نسب	lineage
نشين	sitting <i>و نعت</i>
نعم	hail
وزير	vicer
الوحيد	the Unique
الواثق بالله	trusting in God
وكتوريا	Victoria
هو	He
هولكر	Holkar
عشت	eight
عصا	seven
هزبان	God
هك	one

बाजीशा	Highness
बायकवार	Gaskwar



जख	struck (ضرب)
दोस्ति	friendship
बुन्दीश	lord of Būndi
बहादुर, बाहादुर	valiant (بہادر)
महारथी	Mahārāo
महाराज	Mahārāo
महाराजाधिराज	Mahārājādhirāja
रंगेशमत	devotee of Rāṅgeśa
राज	Rāo
लंदन	London
सरकार	government (सरकार)
सवाई	superior (سرای)
सेनाखाम खेल	Senā khāa khel
श्री, श्रीमत्	illustrious
होलकर	Holkar
दस	Twenty
कृष्ण	Krishṇa
कश	cash
चा	Chā(mundi)
मयली	Mayālī
दस	ten

# APPENDIX B

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HJRA AND CHRISTIAN ERAS

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1180	1717, Dec. 5	1174	1760, Aug. 13	1218	1808, April 28
1181	1718, Nov. 24	1175	1761, " 2	1219	1809, " 12
1182	1719, " 14	1176	1762, July 22	1220	1806, " 7
1183	1720, " 2	1177	1763, " 12	1221	1806, Mar. 21
1184	1721, Oct. 22	1178	1764, " 1	1222	1807, " 11
1185	1722, " 12	1179	1765, June 20	1223	1808, Feb. 28
1186	1723, " 1	1180	1766, " 9	1224	1809, " 16
1187	1724, Sept. 20	1181	1767, May 30	1225	1810, " 6
1188	1725, " 9	1182	1768, " 18	1226	1811, Jan. 26
1189	1726, Aug. 29	1183	1769, " 7	1227	1812, " 16
1140	1727, " 19	1184	1770, April 27	1228	1813, " 4
1141	1728, " 7	1185	1771, " 16	1229	1813, Dec. 24
1142	1729, July 27	1186	1772, " 4	1230	1814, " 14
1143	1730, " 17	1187	1773, Mar. 25	1231	1815, " 3
1144	1731, " 6	1188	1774, " 14	1232	1816, Nov. 21
1145	1732, June 24	1189	1775, " 4	1233	1817, " 11
1146	1733, " 14	1190	1776, Feb. 21	1234	1818, Oct. 31
1147	1734, " 3	1191	1777, " 9	1235	1819, " 20
1148	1735, May 24	1192	1778, Jan. 30	1236	1820, " 9
1149	1736, " 12	1193	1779, " 19	1237	1821, Sept. 28
1150	1737, " 1	1194	1780, " 8	1238	1822, Sept. 18
1151	1738, April 21	1195	1780, Dec. 28	1239	1823, " 7
1152	1739, " 10	1196	1781, " 17	1240	1824, Aug. 26
1153	1740, Mar. 29	1197	1782, " 7	1241	1825, " 16
1154	1741, " 19	1198	1783, Nov. 26	1242	1826, " 5
1155	1742, " 8	1199	1784, " 14	1243	1827, July 25
1156	1743, Feb. 25	1200	1785, " 4	1244	1828, " 14
1157	1744, " 15	1201	1786, Oct. 24	1245	1829, " 3
1158	1745, " 3	1202	1787, " 13	1246	1830, June 22
1159	1746, Jan. 24	1203	1788, " 2	1247	1831, " 12
1160	1747, " 13	1204	1789, Sept. 21	1248	1832, May 31
1161	1748, " 2	1205	1790, " 10	1249	1833, " 21
1162	1748, Dec. 22	1206	1791, Aug. 31	1250	1834, " 10
1163	1749, " 11	1207	1792, " 19	1251	1835, April 29
1164	1750, Nov. 30	1208	1793, " 9	1252	1836, " 18
1165	1751, " 20	1209	1794, July 29	1253	1837, " 7
1166	1752, " 8	1210	1795, " 18	1254	1838, Mar. 27
1167	1753, Oct. 29	1211	1796, " 7	1255	1839, " 17
1168	1754, " 18	1212	1797, June 26	1256	1840, " 5
1169	1755, " 7	1213	1798, " 15	1257	1841, Feb. 23
1170	1756, Sept. 26	1214	1799, " 5	1258	1842, " 12
1171	1757, " 15	1215	1800, May 25	1259	1843, " 1
1172	1758, " 4	1216	1801, " 14	1260	1844, Jan. 22
1173	1759, Aug. 25	1217	1802, " 4	1261	1845, " 10

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1262	1845, Dec. 30	1270	1852, July 29	1296	1878, Dec. 26
1263	1846, " 20	1280	1863, " 18	1297	1879, " 15
1264	1847, " 9	1281	1864, " 6	1298	1880, " 4
1265	1848, Nov. 27	1282	1865, May 27	1299	1881, Nov. 23
1266	1849, " 17	1283	1866, " 16	1300	1882, " 12
1267	1850, " 6	1284	1867, " 5	1301	1883, " 2
1268	1851, Oct. 27	1285	1868, April 24	1302	1884, Oct. 21
1269	1852, " 15	1286	1869, " 13	1303	1885, " 10
1270	1853, " 4	1287	1870, " 3	1304	1886, Sept. 30
1271	1854, Sept. 24	1288	1871, Mar. 23	1305	1887, " 19
1272	1855, " 13	1289	1872, " 11	1306	1888, " 7
1273	1856, " 1	1290	1873, " 1	1307	1889, Aug. 28
1274	1857, Aug. 22	1291	1874, Feb. 18	1308	1890, " 17
1275	1858, " 11	1292	1875, " 7	1309	1891, " 7
1276	1859, July 31	1293	1876, Jan. 28	1310	1892, July 26
1277	1860, " 20	1294	1877, " 16	1311	1893, " 15
1278	1861, " 9	1295	1878, " 5	1312	1894, " 5

## OTHER ERAS

The Samvat (Samvat) (संवत्) or era of Vikramāditya begins in 58 a.c.

For Tipu Sultan's Maulūdi era and cyclic years see pp. 71-73.



# APPENDIX C

## TABLE OF GRAINS AND GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
9	593	57	3-693	105	6-804	153	9-914
10	648	58	3-758	106	6-868	154	9-978
11	712	59	3-823	107	6-933	155	10-044
12	777	60	3-888	108	6-998	156	10-108
13	842	61	3-952	109	7-063	157	10-173
14	907	62	4-017	110	7-128	158	10-238
15	972	63	4-082	111	7-192	159	10-203
16	1-036	64	4-146	112	7-257	160	10-308
17	1-101	65	4-211	113	7-322	161	10-432
18	1-166	66	4-276	114	7-387	162	10-497
19	1-321	67	4-341	115	7-452	163	10-562
20	1-296	68	4-406	116	7-516	164	10-626
21	1-360	69	4-471	117	7-581	165	10-691
22	1-425	70	4-536	118	7-646	166	10-756
23	1-490	71	4-600	119	7-711	167	10-821
24	1-555	72	4-665	120	7-776	168	10-886
25	1-620	73	4-729	121	7-840	169	10-951
26	1-684	74	4-794	122	7-905	170	11-016
27	1-749	75	4-859	123	7-970	171	11-080
28	1-814	76	4-924	124	8-035	172	11-145
29	1-879	77	4-989	125	8-100	173	11-209
30	1-944	78	5-054	126	8-164	174	11-274
31	2-008	79	5-119	127	8-229	175	11-339
32	2-073	80	5-184	128	8-294	176	11-404
33	2-138	81	5-248	129	8-359	177	11-469
34	2-202	82	5-312	130	8-424	178	11-534
35	2-267	83	5-378	131	8-488	179	11-599
36	2-332	84	5-442	132	8-553	180	11-664
37	2-397	85	5-508	133	8-618	181	11-728
38	2-462	86	5-572	134	8-682	182	11-792
39	2-527	87	5-637	135	8-747	183	11-858
40	2-592	88	5-702	136	8-812	184	11-922
41	2-656	89	5-767	137	8-877	185	11-988
42	2-720	90	5-832	138	8-942	186	12-052
43	2-785	91	5-896	139	9-007	187	12-117
44	2-850	92	5-961	140	9-072	188	12-182
45	2-915	93	6-026	141	9-136	189	12-247
46	2-980	94	6-091	142	9-200	190	12-312
47	3-045	95	6-156	143	9-265	191	12-376
48	3-110	96	6-220	144	9-330	192	12-441
49	3-175	97	6-285	145	9-395	193	12-506
50	3-240	98	6-350	146	9-460	194	12-571
51	3-304	99	6-415	147	9-525	195	12-636
52	3-368	100	6-480	148	9-590	196	12-700
53	3-434	101	6-544	149	9-655	197	12-765
54	3-498	102	6-609	150	9-720	198	12-830
55	3-564	103	6-674	151	9-784	199	12-895
56	3-628	104	6-739	152	9-848	200	12-960



# APPENDIX D

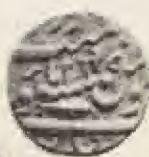
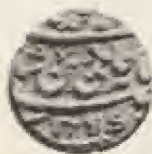
## TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES

Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.
.25	6.35	.70	17.78	1.15	29.21
.30	7.62	.75	19.05	1.20	30.48
.35	8.89	.80	20.32	1.25	31.75
.40	10.16	.85	21.59	1.30	33.02
.45	11.43	.90	22.86	1.35	34.29
.50	12.70	.95	24.13	1.40	35.56
.55	13.97	1.00	25.40	1.45	36.83
.60	15.24	1.05	26.67	1.50	38.10
.65	16.51	1.10	27.94	1.60	41.65





1



2



3



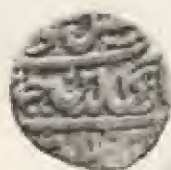
4



5



6



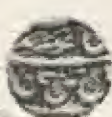
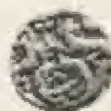
7



8



9



10



11

PLATE II



1



2



3



4



5



6



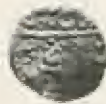
7



8



9



10









PLATE II





PLATE IV



1



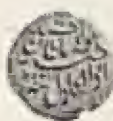
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3



4



5



6



7



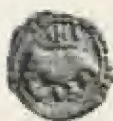
8



9



10



11



12



13









PLATE VI

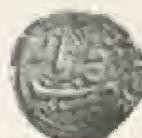
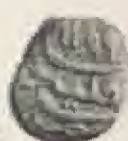




PLATE VIII



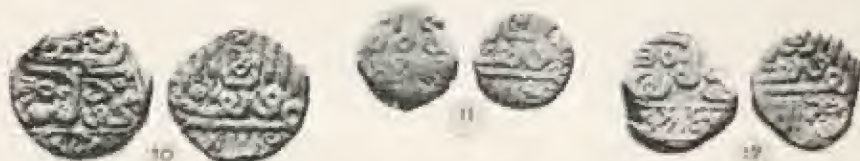
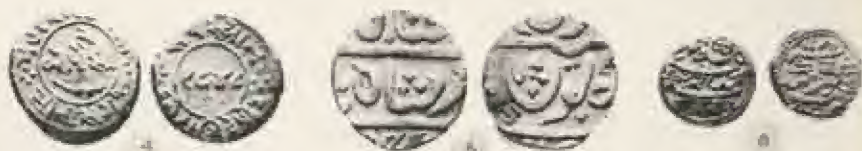
FRENCH AND ENGLISH E.I.C.: TRAVANCORE,  
COCHIN, PUDUKOTTAI, CANNANORE







PLATE X



BHAUNAGAR, CAMBAY, CHHOTA UDAIPUR,  
JANJIRA, JUNAGARH, KUTCH



PLATE XII



NAWĀNAGAR, PORBANDAR, RĀDHANPUR,  
SĀTĀRA, POONĀ KATAK





1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12





PLATE XIV



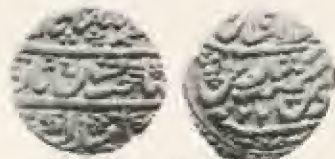
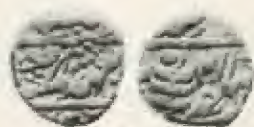
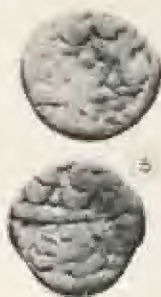


PLATE XVI



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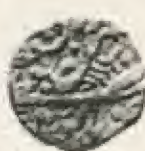
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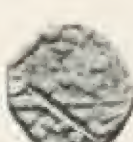
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JHALAWĀR, JODHPUR





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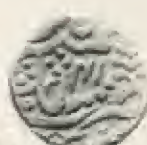
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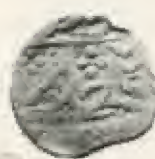
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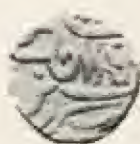
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PLATE XVIII



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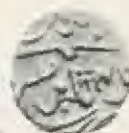
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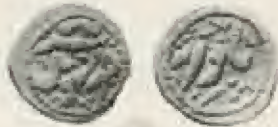
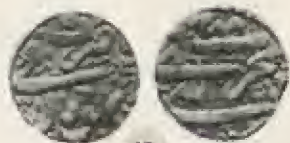
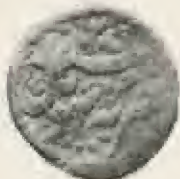
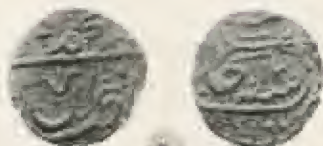
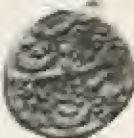
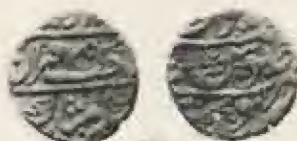
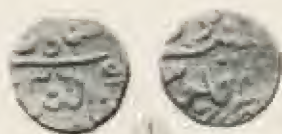
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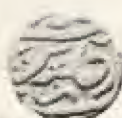




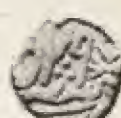
1



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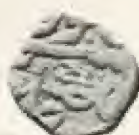


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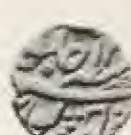


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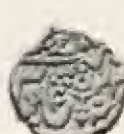
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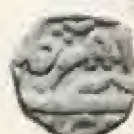


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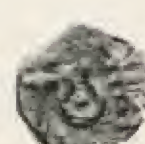
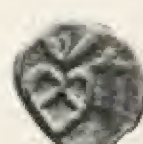


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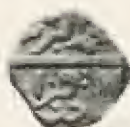
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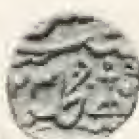
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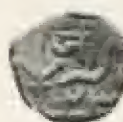
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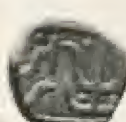
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PLATE XXII



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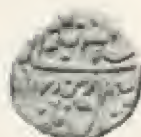
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GWALIOR, BAJRANGGARH, UJJAIN, INDORE

PLATE XXIII



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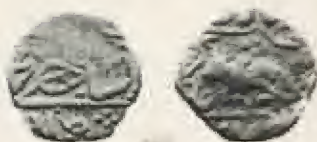
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INDORE

PLATE XXIV



INDORE, JAORĀ, ORCHHĀ, RATLĀM



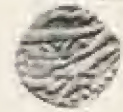
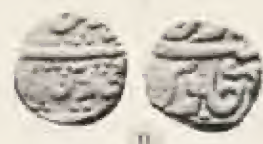
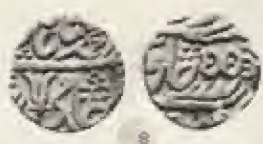
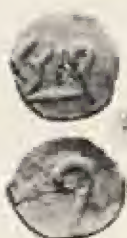
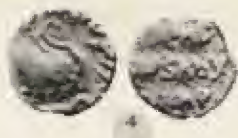
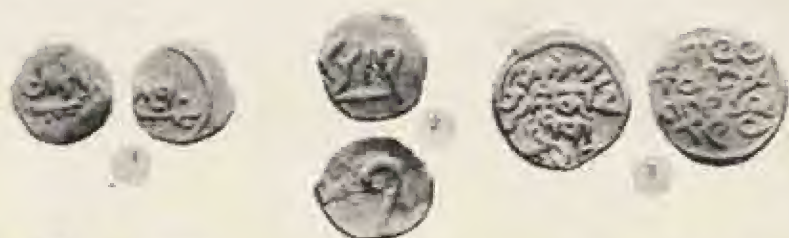
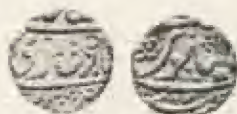
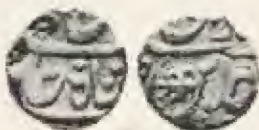
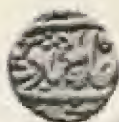
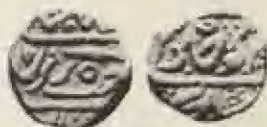
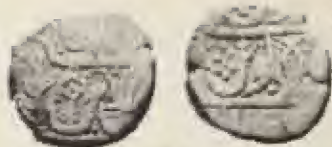
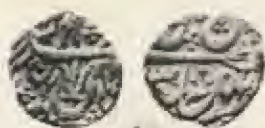




PLATE XXVI



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